VOLUME XVII.

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" PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 27

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NOTES BY THE WAY.

m and Stock of L. W. & O. Barne of Byron, Shiawassee County.

he stock farm of the Barnes Brothers sted about three and a half miles m Byron, and eight from Gaines Staon the D., G. H. & Milwaukee Rail-, their nearest railroad point at mt. The distance from the railroad always been a serious obstacle to their ess, and other stockmen and farmers the vicinity have labored under the e disadvantage. The extension of the edo & Ann Arbor Railroad to Durand pass half a mile west of Byron, and on will be located there, bringing m within three miles of a road which mes and connects with all the main min the State.

lateview Farm, as the farm is called ated on both sides of the road, and insted on both sides of mand meadow out into the distance on either The large amount of stock kept if for years has made it very produc while the large buildings and comable dwellings show its owners to be

th thrifty and enterprising.
Upon arrival at the farm the first visit paid to the large flock of Merinos. onsists of over a hundred ewes of all besides lambs, and now contains as 200 head in all. The stock rams se are Eclipse 762, a three-year-old W. & O. B. 42), and a two year-old ram Monarch 498, sired all the young k in the flock. Eclipse 762 was bred J. Towner, of Vermont, dropped in sire J. T. Stickney's 753 dam. F. E Moore 177 The three-veer-old referred to above was sired by Mon-498, a ram which did great service this flock and from an S. & S. D. Doud sired by Burwell's Bismark. The her of this ram was sold this season to South America, Mr. Close pickhim up at the Flint shearing. sire was Kellogg's Dix 865, by General Dix 590, now own by S. C. Lombard, of Addiand his dam was sired by F. and Moore 303, he by Centennial 404. lam of Kelloggs' Dix was also by Cennial. This young ram is a very attrac one in form, with a strong back and s, good straight hind leg. We saw a ple of his fleece, and it is of good high and style, carrying a fair unt of buff oil, and in every way a irable fleece for a stock sheep. The lambs with which he is credited this on are good ones. The three-year-old Monarch 498, is also a very fine sheep, he ought to be from his breeding. arch has always been a heavy shearer, adhis lambs have inherited his charac-

ted out of a bunch of about 20 of the age, simply upon their general apice, and without any knowledge of breeding or that they had been sed to keep in the flock. And, by the Kellogg's Dix this season sheared a of 27 lbs. 13 oz., which gave eight one oz. of thoroughly scoured wool. e percentage of lambs raised in this this season is unusually large, and are good stout ones too. The flock having been looked over, the

Rics in a marked degree. Monarch

bred by G. W. Smith of Oceola, Liv-

tion Co., is now owned by A. W. Mar-

of Mendon, St. Joseph County, and

have no doubt is giving his owner en-

satisfaction. These two rams were

ad-Chinas were the next attraction. this stock Lakeview Farm has a wide ation, and to those who like a good of a visit to this farm will prove very esting. The hogs are not kept in a age pen with all the modern improveents, dear experience having shown to be best breeders in the country that such sooner or later become a positive ace, endangering the health of the and promoting the spread of dis-The hogs here have a wide range. movable pens are placed in the re fields and orchards, and in these food sows and their litters find their

resting places at night, their liberty being unrestricted during the day. That this course has worked well an inspection of this herd will convince any one. We found about a dozen brood sows in the herd, nearly all with litters of various ages. They came from the herds of such noted breeders as C. W. Jones, of Richland, Kalamazoo Co., E. & J. M. Klever, Fayette Co., Ohio, Duffield & Shellenberger, of Summerville, Butler Co., Ohio, and others bred from them. Old and young, the herd numbers between 80 and 90 head, and will be over a hundred be fore the season is over. The stock boars are four in number, and their breeding is of the best. The first looked at was Black Zack 4797, bred by C. W. Jones, sired by Zack 4495, dam Delight 12138, by Aaron 1241. The next was Superior Index 7991 bred by James Marshall & Sons, of Butler Co., Ohio, sired by Black Index 4697, dam Curly U. S. by Gem's U. S. 2501. These are the two boars that have been used some time in the herd, and have been entirely satisfactory as stock animals.

There are now two yearling boars, one bred by the Messrs. Barnes, Standard (Vol. 8), sired by Superior Index 7991, dam Jenny Star 8616, she by Star of the West 1983. Star of the West, it will be remembered, was the sire of the noted Tom Corwin. This is a very fine hog, fine in the bone, good back and ham fine ear and head, and nicely marked. The other is a hog bred by C W. Jones, named Acme, (Vol. 8) sired by All Right 4531, dam. Admire 2d 10940, by Curly's U. S. 2391. This is a very handsome hog, straight bodied, good hams and shoulders, well haired, very little white and that in the right place for a stylish hog, very fine in the ear, which breaks over just about right. He will be a large hog, and when full grown will be a hard one to beat. A few years ago the Messrs. Barner

purchased a Shorthorn cow at the sale of Mr. Wm Ball on the Lansing Fair grounds. This cow was Rosette 4th, now eight years old, red in color, sired by Duke Constance 32627, dam Rosette 2d (Vol 15 A. H. B.) by Thornadale Dake 18298, and tracing to imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere 1706. Her heifer calf Rosette 6th, by Lord Barrington 2d 80115, now three years old, was then purchased at private sale. The old cow was then bred to Duke of Crow Farm 38332. and she dropped another red heifer, now two years old, called Rosette 4th. She was then bred to the bull Vanquish Airdrie 2d 49463, and had another heifer, now a yearling, called Rosette 8th. Rosette 6th was omnrise the Rose the farm.

Besides these the Messra, Barnes purchased the cow Rowens of Hamburg. bred by Wm. Ball, sired by Lord Barring ton 2d 30115 out of Rowens 14th by Oxford's Argyle 20534. She has a bull calf now eight months old, red, sired by Vanquish Airdrie 2d 49463, which is a fine animal individually as well as in breed

Another purchase made was the cow Rowens 10th, brought into the State by Wm. Ball, and a grand old cow. She had been bred to the Duke of Crow Farm 38332, and her calf, a red heifer now two years old, called Pomona Rose, is a very handsome one. Rowens 10th is now dead, having produced 14 calves. These two females of the Pomona family, with five Roses of Sharon, comprise the females in the herd, a number of others of differ-

ent breeding having been sold out. At the head of the herd is the bull Vanquish Airdrie 2d 49463, now four years old, by Duke of Dover 35045, dam Oxford Vanquish 9th (Vol. 18) by 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393-Oxford Vanquish 5th by imp. Oxford Beau 2d (32012)-Oxford Vanquish 4th by Baron Oxford 2d (23376), and running to Vanquish 1st by Bates (12452), and Vanquish by 4th Duke of York (10167). The Duke of Dover 35045, was sired by Vanquish Airdrie 34030, dam Oxford Vanquish 7th, by 4th Fordham Duke of Oxford 21554-Oxford Vanquish 5th by imp. Oxford Beau 2d (32012), and tracing to Vanquish 1st by Bates (12452), and Vanquish by 4th Duke of York, same asin the dam of Vanquish Airdrie 2d. It will be seen that this bull is closely bred in the same line of blood and that he combines a large amount of Duke and Oxford blood. In make-up he is quite as good as his breeding, a deep red in color, straight in his top and bottom lines, good head, clean muzzle, good over the chine and full in the crops. The calves from him are very fine, and in fact the young heifers mentioned above are uncommonly good ones. The Rose of Sharons are as even a lot in make-up, and as good individually as one could wish for. If the Barnes Brothers should show them as a herd with Airdrie Vanquish \$d, it will take good ones to beat them in that eyes of fair judges. This herd has started out well, and we hope to see it kept up to its present high standard.

Flint Globe: The Mt. Morris creamery now has the cream from about 600 cows, and makes 500 pounds of choice creamery butter every day for six days in the week. This is sold in the Saginaw valley, in Rochester, N. Y., and New York city, and always brings the highest market price.

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

LACEY, Mich., June 28, 1886. MR. EDITOR—In your paper of June 22nd, page 4, you tell us that Messrs. Shearer & Baker, of Lansing, got thirty cents per pound for mixed bred wool. Please tell us what their sheep are, and how they are mixed. Also, will it pay for us to mix the different breeds?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The foundation of the flock of Messrs Shearer & Baker was good Merino ewes, which were bred to Shropshire rams. This cross-breeding produces what is designated as medium wool. For the past three years it has been in good demand because the fashions in woolen goods called for a rough-finished fabric. Such wool always sells well. Of course the average number of pounds of this wool grown per head will be less than that grown on good Merinos, say from one to three pounds less, depending upon the wool-bearing qualities of the sheep.

As to the advisability of mixing your flock, that will depend on circumstances. If you have a fine flock of Merinos, well graded up, or a thoroughbred flock, we should say no. If your flock, however, is an ordinary one, and your surroundings are such as to enable you to give them good care, it will be decidedly advantageous, in the present state of affairs, to cross with a good Shropshire ram. The lambs will find a ready market at good prices, and the demand for them so far is in excess of the supply. The wool grown upon these cress-bred sheep has heretofore been largely imported, and it is for the interests of our farmers that they should grow sufficient to supply manufacturers with all they need. It should be remembered, however, that the business is growing very fast, especially since the decline in fine wools three years ago. It looks as if fine wool was going back again to its old position, owing to another change in the fashions, to which the active demand for Australian wool at the London wool sales is attributed. Thus, whether you grow fine, medium or coarse wools, you will have your seasons of booms and depressions.

In crossing a flock, always use thoroughbred males. No matter how fine an animal a cross-bred may be, do not be deluded into using him for a stock sheep This course has ruined many flocks in the past, and will in the future. You will also require to feed better to get the best results from cross-bred sheep. They mature earlier than the Merino, take on flesh more readily at an early age, and require heavier feeding.

To keep your flock of cross-breds so also bred to Vanquish Airdrie 2d, and had their fleeces will be of the most desirable a red heifer calf with some white marks | character will tax your skill. After two and a star in the face. These five females or three crosses with a middle wool buck, dle wool. It will be necessary then to use a good Merino buck to keep up its quality and add to the shearing capabilities of the flock.

We would like to see wool growing so diversified that the United States can supply any needed grade except the cheap est carpet wools. With the variety of climate within its boundaries this is entirely feasible, and the growth of different varieties will help the markets for all kinds by so diversifying the product that no one kind will be in excess while another has to be imported.

IMPROVED ROADS.

Discussion of the Subject by Capital Grange, North Lansing.

At Capital Grange Hall, North Lansing June 26th, the subject for discussion first, was "How can we best Improve our

Mr. G. S. Williams thought the essen tial point was to secure a good road-bed, by raising the center of the road, to allow the water to run off, and then to cover with good gravel. He was of the opinion that a drain laid in the center of the road would be a great advantage.

Prof. W. J. Beal thought that the law regulating highway labor was somewhat faulty. The districts were too small, and the work was not done so advantageously as might be. Road-machines might be used with profit. In the absence of such a machine, he suggested that a sort of plank leveler, ten or twelve feet long, with a strip of iron on the lower edge, might be used, and do good work. He also spoke of a machine for breaking our common bowlders into small pieces, so that they might be put on the road, making a good and lasting road-bed. He mentioned a locality in the southern part of Ohio, where land was worth about \$100 per acre, and the roads very poor, The residents willingly paid a tax of \$5 dollars per acre for improving the road. This outlay increased the value of their

Mrs. G. S. Williams wished that when a good hard road-bed was secured, the next path-master would let it alone, and not plow it up again, as is often done. Mr. W. E. West said it was cheaper to lower drains on the side of the road than to raise the road-bed, and that just as good results would be secured. He thought

land \$25 per acre.

'picnic" of their road-work. Mr. Warren Saith thought it would be

try to raise the road-bed, as by doing so they were generally made too narrow and rounding for convenient travel.

"Points in favor of the Wide-tired Wagon" were next discussed. Mr. W. M. Hibbert thought they were a great benefit to roads. The same amount of load could be drawn much easier on them than on a narrow-tired wagon. He used a five inch tire, and would not recommend less than a four inch tire, and thought a five inch was

Mr. W. W. Horr used a four inch tire, and often went up hills with his load, where others with no heavier loads were obliged to double up to reach the top. When the roads were soft, and imme diately after a rain, the mud would push up in front of the wheels. They will slide a little more than a narrow-tired wagon. For drawing heavy loads or on soft ground, he thought the wide-tire was much to be preferred.

The question was raised as to which was the more profitable, to sell milk at 65c

100 lbs. or butter at the usual prices. Mr. E. R. Osband said he sold his milk at that price, the creamery men furnishing the cans cleaned and ready for use. It made less work in the house, and he thought it paid. He spoke of a man whose eleven cows brought him \$750 by selling milk. He thought calves could be raised just as well without feeding them milk; his method is to give them milk until they are ten days old, and then to give middlings and linseed meal, with warm water at first. The calves change easily to this diet and do well.

The question was asked to the value of skim-milk on the farm. Mr. Osband replied, that in the southern part of the State at certain seasons the creameries offered the milk to the farmers for 10 cts. per 100 lbs., and that many did not think it worth that price.

Mrs. Warren Smith said that some o her friends, who were in the business of selling milk, thought that 65 cts. per 100 lbs. was as good as 20 cts. per lb. for butter the year round.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the wheat yield of the United States this year to be 295,000,000 bushels of winter and 140,000,000 bushels of spring, or a total of 485,000,000 bushels against 867,000, 000 bushels last year. It is worthy of note, however, that this includes 60,000, 000 bushels for California, while the S. cretary of the Agricultural Bureau of that State estimates it at only 40,000,000 bushels. The fact appears to be that the condition of the crop has grown worse very fast within the last fortnight, or else it is getting to be rated as much worse the The McCormics reaper estimates give a deterioration of two per cent in winter and not less than 13 per cent in spring wheat during June. The latest reports from the Northwest make the latter crop to be some 30 per cent less than last year, and the men who go out from this city as experts agree in estimating the former as much poorer than has been represented. The following are averages of their estimates in millions of bushels for the States named, with the reported yield of the same for last year, which was very poor:

Totals...... 135 These figures show an increase of 26, 000,000 bushels over the poor yield of 1885. Allowing another 15,000,000 for increase in California and 10,000,000 bushels more for the other winter wheat States, we have in round numbers 50,000, 000 bushels more than the crop of last year. This would give a total of only about 410,000,000 bushels for th whole country if there be no de crease in the crop of spring wheat If, however, the latter be 25 per cent short the total will be reduce to but 370,000,000 bu hels. It may be considered safe to say that the facts as understood by parties who have been accustomed to observe and judge for themselves do not warrant the expectation that the crop will measure up 400,000,000 bushels. In view of the admitted decadence in the prospect during last month and the wide uncertainty that prevails in regard to the outcome, the Washington estimates, to be issued about eight days hence, will be awaited with unusual interest. - Chicago Tribune.

THE New England Homestead says: "The latest collapse is that of 'The New Agricul-ture, or the Waters Led Captive'—a system of underground irrigation patented by A. N. Cole, of Wellaville, N. Y., and advocated by him in the most extravagant terms in most of the agricultural journals of the day. It appears that last week the superintendent of the Wellsville Water Company discovered that Mr. Cole had led the waters captive straight up hill into one of his under-ground ditches by means of a long line of hose from the water rorks hydrant. The mysterious decrease i the water supply, which so puzzled the company about this time last year, is thus explain that the farmers made too much of a ed. So is the source of water supply of the under-ground ditches which made Mr. Cole's patented ' New Agriculture' produce so finely profitable to tile-drain our roads, and not in last summer's drouth."

FRUIT-GROWERS IN COUNCIL.

The West Michigan Fruit-growers' So ciety held its summer meeting at South Haven, June 23, 24, 25. The delegates in large numbers arrived on the five P. M train, and were met at the depot by the committee of reception and many citizens who came out to tender the hospitalities of their homes. It was evident that the committee had anticipated a large attendance and were prepared for it, judging by the nospitable manner in which all were provided for. The weather was all that could be asked for in this month of roses.

The first session was held on Wednes day evening. At an early hour, delegates and citizens began to fill the spacious opera house, where every preparation had been made to give the Society a warm reception. Fruit, flowers, and plants decor ated the tables and stands in the hall, which reminded one of the Eden of old music, both instrumental and vocal, helped to enliven the exercises of the evening.

Promptly at the hour for opening Presi dent Philips called to order. The session opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, of South Haven. Hon C. J. Monroe was then introduced and made the address of welcome. After a neat introduc tory he said he welcomed the fruitgrowers for three reasons, selfish, business, and social. The selfish reasons were represented by the benefits. South Haven pomologists might receive from the gathering of so many skilled men in the kind of industry chiefly engaged in by people of that vicinity. In a business way, he said they required "the associated effort and the combined influence and experience of all interested. I think I speak advisedly in saying that there are few in any classes of business or employment more in need of close, associated work, or a more intimate acquaintance with past experiences. Mr. Monroe urged the need of greater concert of action in marketing, citing the advantages gained by California growers through their union. He welcomed them socially "knowing that continued plodding and absence from social gatherings tend to sordid motives and selfish actions: that frequently getting together, especial ly those in like employments, renews old friend ship and adds that which is new.

President Phillips then responded. To Hon. C. J. Monroe and Citizens of South Haven.—It gives me much pleasure south Mater.—It gives me much pleasure at this time to have the privilege on behalf of the West Michigan Fruit-Grower's Society to respond to the most hearty welcome we have received on this occasion. Words of welcome like those we have just listened to stir up and awaken have just listened to stir up and awaken deep emotions, and as a representative body of men representing largely the fruit interests of Western Michigan, we are led to feel and realize. In meetings like this we are not only educated to a higher standard in the best improved methods of fruit culture, but also the so methods of fruit culture, but also the so-cial element is a marked feature of these gatherings; and by the friendly clasp of the hand, by the cheering words of wel-come, and by the mutual interchange of social thought, we are drawn nearer to-gether and realize more fully that our aims getner and realize more fully that our aims are one, our common interests largely the same, and also that we are brothers en-gaged in the cause of advancing the in-terests of pomology not only for our own good, but also for the benefit of the many thouse and who about a realization. housands who shall rise up all over th beautiful land, and take our places when we have passed into the Great Unknown. I have heard it remarked that South

Haven was the center of pomology as re-gards our great commonwealth; and when gards our great commonwealth; and when I came to your rural town to-day for the first time, looked over some of your well cultivated fruit farms adjacent to the city, and noticed also the beautiful and well arranged surroundings of your homes, I thought the remark was correct in its full meaning. I have also heard it remarked that the people of South Haven never did anything by halves, and when I notice the extensive preparations that have been extensive preparations that have been made for this meeting, listen at this time to the cheering words of welcome that have greeted us, and also look over this fine and intelligent audience before me, I am led to believe that this remark was true in every particular. If this meeting is not a noble success South Haven will not be to blame. In view of this fact, brothers in truit culture, let us do our part well, and do all we can to make this meeting one that not only the veteran fruit-growers of South Haven may feel proud of, but one which we shall carry in nemory when we return again to our homes to engage in the active duty of fruit-growers lives. And in speaking of a fruit-grower's life, and its duties, pardon me, friends, if I make the remark that there is no other calling or profession engaged in by man on the face of this green earth, or better calculated to educate man to the highest type of Christian civiliza-tion, than the growing of fruits and flow

tion, than the growing of fruits and flowers.

Let us then note the fact here to-day that we are proud to assume the title of fruit growers. Let us remember that if we take away the fruits and flowers from off this earth, it is nearly a barren desert. But with fruits, nature's great gift to man to enjoy, and with flowers to beautify and decorate our homes, our minds may become more cultured, our hearts more tender, and we may attain to a higher scale of Christian manhood.

Again, citizens of South Haven and surrounding violatty, let me return to you our most highly thanks for the magnificent reception you have given us on this occasion.

H. Dale Agams was called upon, and gave the following talk upon the overproduction of fruit:

Let us first consider if it be true that Let us first consider if it be true that there is an overproduction of fruits this seasch. An extensive correspondence and the crop and fruit reports from our State department assures that such is the case. If next becomes us to know what to do to becure and market what we have. In exthering let us average the utmost care gathering let us exercise the utmost care in picking and packing. In the apple crop case, let the barrels be of the best material. Staves, hoops, heading, and workmanship all of the best, and cleanliness throughout the rule for those kinds designed for transportation especially. Se lect only the best. No seconds or refuse will pay a rod of railroad carriage this season. Commence early to ascertain your markets, and when found be sure of

barrels are to be as heretofore the packing

season. Commence early to ascertain your markets, and when found be sure of your market or commission men. Know of a surety of their honesty, their ability and facilties for disposing of what falls to their hands, and finally as to their sound and responsible financial standing. Too much fruit should not be consigned to one man or to one place, it is apt to be detrimental to the local market. When your fruit is consigned divide it up; all have their customers all their special points for reshipment and thus will be more likely to dispose of yours. I have not nor is it pertinent to the question, touched upon the matter of another class of fruit mentioned which only will pay to ship this season. Thinning, good cultivation, etc., have suggested themselves as a remedy in advance, but so far as the apple crop is concerned the first thinning is utterly impracticable, costing more than the crop will bring in any of the prospective markets. Nothing can be done but to select the best only from what we have. The second, cultivation, is always in order and will never admit of delay or discontinuance. I Jesire to repeat, early prepare for what is before us. Get everything in readiness; get your other work out of the way in order to give all your attention to

for what is before us. Get everything in readiness; get your other work out of the way in order to give all your attention to your fruit gathering, packing and marketing. Have your packages on hand and in store and an abundance of them: you may need more than you are aware. Secure your help, and secure the best, even at an extra price for their service. This generally is the best paying part of the at an extra price for their service. This generally is the best paying part of the expense. Having selected your places of shipments, secure the safest and best routes of transportations, put your name in capital letters on every package, that commission men and the consuming customer may know exactly where and to tomer may know exactly where and to whom to address his complaints. Finally do your duty, your whole duty, and you

may reasonably expect a fair remunera-tion for your labors even in this season of prospective over production. Joseph Lannin asked if it would pay to

thin apples same as peaches. E. W. Branch thought it would cost too much at present price of apples.

Mr. Beecher said it pays to thin peache when there are too many on the tree, we get better fruit and less seed; the seed is what exhausts the vitality of the tree.

J. N. Stearns said he had never seen an overproduction of first-class fruit of any kind; he believed in thinning fruit, then give good culture, with fertilizers and proper care in picking and packing. This would produce first-class fruit, and insure good prices and ready sale. The demand would be equal to the supply.

THURSDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The morning session was opened with prayer. The Chair announced the following

Committees: On Fruit —A. S. Dyckman, of South Haven; H. Hutchins, of Fennville; H. G.

On Resolutions.—H. Dale Adams, of Galesburg; J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo; A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw. E. W. Branch then gave a fifteen min-

ute talk, relating incidents in the life of a fruit grower. His talk was replete with wit and fun, which kept the audience laughing most of the time. A. S. Dyckman read a paper entitled

The Past, Present and Future of Peach Growing in Michigan:"

A complete history of this would fall a large volume. But what I apprehend you desire, is a brief resume of the subject from an economic stand-point. In the nifties the peach business in Michigan was infties the peach business in Mic'aigan was just taking root, mainly at St. Joseph. In the sixties, the large prices revilized, sometimes as high as \$7 per booket, gave a wonderful impulse to the business, and there was a large area planted, mainly at St. Joseph, Benton Hartor, Grand Haven and Spring Lake. The next decade (the seventies) brought a no less remarkable set back to result critical. set-back to peach culture. The vellows and the severe winyers of 1878 and 1875 reduced the peach orchards to a small fraction of whe, they had been. Our fraction of whe, they had been. Our great rival in peach production (south Illinois) was equally or perhaps worse injured than Michigan by the same causes. But for the supply from Delaware and Maryland, which States began western shipments in 1875, Chicago and the Great North west see alled would be the same caused. North west, so called, would have been, for the next several years, almost destitute of peaches. e this period of calamity, peach

Since this period of calamity, peach planting and culture have been pursued more prudently and wisely, the most favorable situations and methods being well considered. So that, now, we may say (in the eighties) the business is on a safer basis. The chances of failure have sarer basis. The chances of failure have been greatly reduced, and the probabili-ties of a regular supply greatly increased. Some time during the first half of the seventies, an inventory of the number of

each trees in crchard in the then principeach trees in crehard in the then principal peach regions, was taken.

The region around St. Joseph and Benton Harbor had about 900,000 trees, and around Grand Haven and Spring Lake about 800,000 trees. Perhaps Allegan and Van Buren Counties had 100,000 and the balance of the State 100,000 trees. This world was accessed.

van Buren Counties had 100,000 and the balance of the State 100,000 trees. This would make an an aggregate, for twelve or thirteen years ago, of 1,400,000 trees. At that time Southern Illinois, besides sections of other States, was shipping immense quantities of peaches to Chicago and other western cities.

There was a lively demand, for peaches in the fresh state, subject only to those losses which unfavorable weather in peach harvest will always bring. There was very little canning and drying of peaches in the west at that time. Now, with the population of the Upper Mississippi Valley largely increased, how do you suppose the area in peaches in Michigan will compare with that period? Without the statistics necessary to determine definitely, I venture the assertion that there is not in Michigan, in good growing condition, more than 1,000,000 peach trees. Perhaps this meeting can give estimates, by haps this meeting can give estimates,

which we may be able to approximate the actual number. If my estimate be correct we have not yet reached the number we had before the hard winters of 1873 and 1875. Then the Upper Mississippi Valley (Onio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebras-ka, Minnesota and Dakota) did not contain more than 15 000,000 inhabitants. Now, the same Territory probably contains about 20,000,000, inhabitants.

tains about 20,000,000, inhabitants.

These million trees, old and young, probably do not yield, in a good year, more than an average of one basket to the tree. This is only one basket to every twenty inhabitants. Suppose, in the next decade, this production should be multiplied by ten, making a supply of 10,000, 000 baskets or 2,500,000 bushels, and the increase of inhabitants in the upper Miss. 000 baskets or 2,500,000 bushels, and the increase of inhabitants in the upper Mississippi Valley to be 5,000,000 making the population 25,000,000, Michigan would still produce only one bushel of peaches to every ten inhabitants of the region which is its natural peach market. Making allowance for all other sources of supply I do not think this could be regarded as over-production.

ply I do not think this could be regarded as over-production.

In the light of these figures and the difficulties and diseases we shall have to contend with, there seems little reason to doubt that the skilled culturist, having a favorable situation, will be able to make the culture of the peach profusble in Michigan for long years to come. In the selection of land for a peach orchard, there are two very important things to be considered, namely: Elevation, and proximity to Lake Michigan on the most sheltered portions of the east shore. The peachgrower of the future must have the eyes of Argus and the merciless execution peachgrower of the future must have the eyes of Argus and the merciless execution of Robespierre. He must be persistent as the hero of Appomattox and honest as the Great Emancipator. He will thus become the benefactor of small boys and girls, whe discover in peaches an indescribable reliab. He will enjoy good health and graduate into the floral and pomological denartment of Paradise. partment of Paradise.

In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper it appeared the estimate of present production is something less than the probable crop of the present

A committee of seven was then appointed to ascertain the number of fruit trees. the number of acres planted to fruit, and the number of bushels of apples, pears, peaches and quinces shipped from and consumed in the fruit belt, commencing at St. Joseph and north to Grand Traverse, to report at the annual meeting in December, to be held at Grand Haven.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The first hour of the session was devoted to Geo. Alger, who was preser h by invitation. President Phillips pre sented the Governor to the audience, an he was applauded as he appeared v non the platform. The Governor gav a fifteen minute talk which was well received.

Hon. C. J. Monroe w as then called upon the stand to respor ad, and on behalf of the Society and citiz ens thanked the Governor for his prese nce and talk. A recess of half an hour was taken,

which was spont in hand-shaking with Governor Al ger. The hall was densel packed, but soon came to order on call of the President. The Governor occupied a eat on the platform and remained most of the afternoon, listening to the papers read and the discussions following, and see aned to enjoy the exercises of the ses-J. N. Stearns read a paper upon "The

Relations of Nurserymen and Fruit-Growers," which we will give in full hereafter. The discussion upon Mr. Stearns' paper

was made the special order for Friday morning. This was followed by a paper by Mrs.

G. H. LaFleur entitled "Fruit as an Article of Food " Mrs. C. M. Sheffer said that she was

glad that this paper had been read, that the ladies ought to take part in such deliberations. While men were growing fruit and caring for the trees, women were engaged in preserving, canning, pickling, and preparing part of this fruit to gratify the family at the table. Woman needed the lessons learned and the encouragement given at such meetings to fit her for the cares and duties which attend every mother and every wife at the head of her family. Sue hoped to hear often from the ladies in the future.

H. Dale Adams asked what variety of strawberry was the best for general culture? H. G. Buck said the Wilson takes the

lead with him. Mr. Barry said Crescent took the lead at

Fennville for profit. H. Dale Adams said Crescent fertilized with Wilson suited him.

W. A. Smith said Wilson. W. A. Brown preferred Crescent.

J. N. Stearns said Crescent, Wilson and Manchester were all good. EVENING SESSION.

J. G. Ramsdell, of South Haven, read a paper on "How shall we feed the roots of our fruit trees," which we hope to give in full in a subsequent issue. PRIDAY MORNING'S SESSION

This session was devoted to the question box. First: "When is the proper time to thin peaches?

C. M. Sheffer-I commence thinning when peaches are the size of hickory nuts; continue to thin all through the season; a little experience and good judgment is necessary. Thin so as to grow none but first-class fruit. This will bring more money and is better for the tree.

"What is the best remedy for the cur-(Continued on eighth page.)



es Claimed for Trotting Meetings.

Dates Cimined for 2101	D. 16 - 4
Grand Rapids, Mich. Exposition Track, Pittaburgh, Pa. East Saginaw, Mich. Detroit, Mich. Cleycland, O.	July 6 to
Grand Rapids, Mich	July 18 to
Exposition Track, Pittsburgh, 1	July 18 to 1
East Saginaw, Mich	July 20 to 1
Detroit, Mich	July 27 to
Detroit, Mich	Aug. 8 to
Ottawa, Ill	Aug. 8 to
Ottawa, ill. Carthage, 6. Jamestown, 0. Billisboro, 0. Callilicothe, 6. Joliet, Ill. Rochestor, N. X. Uties, N. Y.	Aug. 8 to
Jamestown, U	Aug 8 to
Chillicathe O	Aug. 11 to
Toliet [i]	Aug. 10 to 1
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 13 to 1
Titles N Y	. Aug. 17 to 1
Chicago, Ill., (Normwes a Breezer	Aug. 11 to 2
Sabins, O	And us to
K BOXVIIIS, IOWA	A 04 to 0
Sabina, O Knoxville, Iowa Pataskala, O	Ang 94 to 9
Albany, N. Y	Ang 94 to 9
Pataskala, O. Albany, N. Y. Covington, Ky. Waterlee, N. Y. (C. W. N. Y. B. A. Springfield, O. Columbus O. Au	Ang. 94 to S
Waterleo, N. Y. (C. W. N. 1. B. A.	Ang. 24 to 2
Springfield, OAn	g. 20 to Sept.
Rockford, Jil.	g. 81 to Sept.
ADOCATORA, Jili.	Sept. 3 to
Pittsburg, Pa Des Molnes, Ia	Rept. 8 to 1
Objects III	. Sept. 6 to 1
Des Moines, Is	Sept. 6 to 1
Omehe Neb	Sept. 6 to 1
Toledo, O. Omaha, Neb Kalamasoo, Mich., (Mich. T. H. B. 4 Belvidere, Ill. Kal mazoo, Mich.	1.) . Sept. 7 to
Relvidere III.	Sept. 7 to 1
Kal mazoo Mich	Sept 13 to 1
Kal mazoo, Mich	Sept. 18 to 1
Detroit, Mich	Sept. 13 to 1
Kansas City, Mo	Sept. 10 10 1
Woodstock, Ill	Sept. 14 to 1
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Capt 14 to 1
Detroit, Mich. Kanses City, Mo Woodstock, III Poughkee, sle, N. Y Cleveland, O	Sept 14 to 1
Myetic Park	Sept 14 to 1
Myetic Park	Sept 20 to 2
Grand Rapids, Mich	.Sept 20 to 2
South Bend, Ind	Sept 21 to 2
Reading, Pa. Lebanon. O Libe tyville, Ill.	S-pt 21 to 2
Lebation, U	Sept 21 to 2
Libe tyville, Ill Oregon, Itl	Sept 21 to 2
Oregon, 1tl Lexington, Ky	Sept 27 to 3
Dayton (thio	ept 27 to Oct
Lexington, Ky Dayton, 'ihio. Indianapolis, 'nd Waukegan, Ill. St, Louls, Mo. Dowaş'ac, Mich. Greenfield, Ohio Centrevil'e Mich. Seamsle uz'b, Pa.	Sept 27 to Oct
Wankegan III	ept 27 to Oct
St. Lonis, Mo	Oct 4 to
Downeinc, Mich	Oct 5 to
Greenfield, Ohio	Oct 18 to 1
Controvdlo Mich	tent 23 to Uct
Bloomslurgh, Pa	D-4 19 to 1

From our Paris Correspondent. HORSE-SHOEING IN FRANCE.

The late M. Bouley, head veterinary in spector, laid down that the shoeing of horses was intimately connected with the prosperity of a realm. He classed the " farriers' " among the useful arts. It is difficult in any case to conceive how the " noble animal" could be util'zed in civilised countries, on paved or macadamized roads, without an iron protected hoof. Over natural roads, hard or rugged though they may be, the ordinary growth of the horny shield of the hoof, is ample protection. Should the wear and tear be excessive, why the animal must be allowed, as with the Boers, to lie by till the horn grows. A foot-sore horse soon becomes tame, unless, in the absence of a farrier, rice straw boots be resorted to, which was the custom in old Japan. Even the Arabs. though their horses have but sindy tracisto patter over, esteem a shod horse of greater value than one left to nature

In modern horse-shoeing, France has much lee-way to make up, and so it is not surprising that a society is to be formed, for promoting improvements in farriery. This ought not to be, as the Gauls shod their horses before they were conquered by the Romans, just as do their descendant'e in modern France to-day. And it was William the Conqueror who introduced farriery into England.

The shoe is the fulcrum, the motive power, of the horse. The horny part of the foot grows all the same, whether shod or free; but if the former, it has to be periodically pared, to keep it in shape, in harmony with it s plate armor. Hence, for working horse & especially, the necessity of periodically changing the shoes. The hoof would become disproportionately long, and the grip, the motive power, or sustained balance of the horse, would be deranged. If it be wear away the hoof quicker than it grows, it is also important to not permit it so to develop, as to waste the anin al's power of draught. The hoof is only the covering, the shell or case, over a ver v sensitive organ. Too often the principle was, to rasp the hoof so as to make it fit the shoe. Nature was compelled to be subservient to man's errors. All the art of shoeing consists in making it not a fetter, but a buffer or shield against extra wear, over artificial surfaces.

There are farriers who forget that the fore foot, which is round, is of the same importance as the hinder ones, which are oval. French farriers ought to pare less, and trust more to the rasp-save for the front of the foot, than the knife; to secure quality of level on both sides. Shoes ought not to be either too heavy or too light; neither too small nor too large. There is also something to be effected in nails and nailing on, and a greater readiness to try new models, no matter whether they be shoes from America or England.

Glanders in Horses.

Of all the plagues to which the domesti cated animals are exposed this is the most loathsome and deadly. It is more to be dreaded than rabies or hydrophobia, not because the death is more certain or terrible, but because glanders is far more frequently present and not recognized until much dreadful mischief and loss have been discovered. A recent case which came under my notice in this State will serve to illustrate; therefore I entreat my readers to pay close attention to the remarks I shall make in this present and subsequent chapter.

A year ago last fall a farmer was a Washington, and whilst looking round his attention was directed to a chunkylooking horse which took his eye as suitable horse for his farm work. He bought the animal for \$100, and on paying for it his attention was drawn to a dis charge from one nostril. This was explained to him as a slight cold, and our farmer friend, thinking he had a bargain, concluded the sale and sent the horse

Now for a sequel. During last summe his other horses began to run at the nose; they had no cough. He gave them a lit tle medicine at times, but as the cough and the other distressing symptoms of catarrhal fever were absent, he thought they would work it off. So matters wen on until winter, when one of the horse began to swell in one of the hind legs, and boils began to develop on it and on various parts of the body. The horse was femented and dressed by an old farm servant, a colored man. After a few weeks the man was taken ill, and he died. Then this horse was taken out of the stable. shot and buried.

The neighbors began to talk and specu late till at last my services were sought. I journeyed to the farm and found the team affected with chronic glanders, and there was the old horse who brought the disease into the stable. He looked well enough. but there were the unmistakable signs of this insidious disease. The purulent, ichorous discharge, the malignant chancrous-looking ulceration about the nose, and there was that short occasional cough, evidence of vomica in the lung tissue.

The farm and premises I quarantined and the team was eventually destroyed and buried; the stalls, cribs and mangers condemned, as well as the flooring, to gether with all head-gear and stable utensils; indeed, everything with which the animals had contact. Now, even with this experience the farmer could hardly realize the necessity for such destruction, for he suggested lime as efficacious enough, but when I told him he would be quarantined till I was satisfied, he grew a sadder looking man.

I mention this to show how difficult it is to impress some people with the true nature of the virus of animal scourgeshow that for months, nay, for years, its potent nature is retained, and that sad experiences have proved that half measures are worse than useless.

It must never be forgotten that glanders and farcy are one and the same disease, only under different features.

The farmer assured me the old colored man was not affected like the horse, but my friends and the experience upwards of thirty years has brought me in contact with too many cases in the human subjects to permit me to omit to impress you with the fact that it is highly contagious on man, and one of the dreadful deathsa lingering, loathsome, painful one-no cure no ease. Therefore it behooves you to be careful and circumspect.

I do not wish to alarm you about every case of nasal catarrh, the bane of our climate, but to make you alert, so that you may not allow a suspicious case to exist on your farm until you have a certain knowledge of its nature, either from your own judgment of the opinion of a qualified expert. - Baltimore : un.

Horse Gossip.

Ar the Coney Island course on Thursday last, the great thoroughbred Jo Cotton ran seven-eighths of a mile in 1:271/4, lowering the best previous record for that distance a full

Tan bookmakers were fined \$100 Thursday at Red Bank, N. J., for selling pools at the Monmouth Park races. The same sentence was inflicted on 37 others under a plea of note contendere. The Association has announced it intention of paying these fines.

THE Breeders' Gazette announces the "recent" death of Bay Middleton, owned by Mr. Henry Brown, of Battle Creek. How long ago is "recent" anyway? This question is ertinent in view of the fact that Bay Middle ton has been dead a year and a half.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ovid sends the fol lowing: "Mr. R. M. Cross, of Ovid, has a three-quarter blood Percheron horse, which, at two years old, weighs 1.485 pounds and stands 16 hands high. He is only in fair flesh. Would like to hear from some one who car eat this record."

THERE is a growing tendency in France to give horses old rather than new hay. The former is believed to affect the skin and irritate the digestive tubes. Too much hay cer tainly produces indigestion, and in the country, hay almost exclusively forms the rations of the horse.

BALDWIN, the California millionaire, to whose name has been prefixed the word 'Lucky," effers to match his stallion Volante against Miss Woodford for \$10,000 a side, pro vided his horse is allowed five pounds in weight carried. He is willing to have the race ome off on any Eastern track

THE cheap feeding of ho. ses is ever a desirable object where rations are expensive. It is thus that hemp cake is being employed in rance as a substitute for oats. The cake is crushed, and given like oats, and in the same proportions and way. The chief point to be er, ed is the quality of the cake. It should be well pressed, and on being cut with a saw, ought not to break up into lumps. The latter ndition i dicates insufficient pressure in the nill, and co esequent greater porosity, which thus affords a home for dangerous mustiness

A FIRE occurred at the breeding farm of C. F. Emery, of Cle veland, O., on Friday last. A large and small bar were burned, valued at \$18,000, with \$2,500 worth of hay and grain. The burned horses were Necromancer, a bay colt by Nugget, worth \$1,900, the property of Mr. Emery; a two year old colt by Nugget, valued at \$800, owned by Ltr. Jones, of Medina, O.; a three year old filly by Nugget, valued at \$1,000, owned by Mr. Whitney, of East Saginaw, Mich., and a black mare, the property of Wilson Chisholm, of Cleveland. The barns were insured for \$10,000.



Calf-Rearing in France

Our Paris correspondent sends the folowing on this subject:

Professor Leclaenche, of Alfort, studie the questions of rearing calves for the butcher, a product for which France has a deservedly high reputation. He signals the fact, that after a certain period-between two and three months, it does not pay to fatten calves, because the animal does not equally utilize its aliment for the same end, during the stages of its growth. The average weight for a fatted calf three months old, is 255 lbs. during the second, and 121 during the third; after this date, it is considered un-

profitable to fatten. . Scours in calves has been rather general of late in France and Belgium. An agriculturalist writes that he rears 30 calves yearly, and never yet lost one from diarrhœa; nor any one who adopted his remedy, viz.: When the first symptoms of has suckled; if very young, one quart will proper season to sow buckwheat. Persuffice. Continue this during eight days. haps that fact accounts for so little being it clean

Exhaustien of the Soil by Crops. Prof. H. W. Wiley, in his address on The Food of the Future" at the Purdue University, Ind., last month, said:

"Since it is easy to compute the weight of a soil per acre to any given depth, the total quantity of any ingredient is found by multiplying this weight by the percentage. The weight of dry soil per acre in a layer nine inches deep is nearly two thousand tons, and the quantity of phosphoric acid, therefore, in that quantity of soil is approximately three thousand pounds,

"A crop of wheat yielding 15 bushel per acre will take nearly 15 pounds of phosphoric acid from the soil, and, therefore, an acre of ground might go on producing wheat for 200 years before the phosphorus was all gone. But fortunately a growing plant is the very pink of politeness and utterly refuses to take the last hat is in the plate. In fact it looks with suspicion on the least deficiency and applies itself with appetite only to the overflowing platters. This is the reason the fertility of soils so rapidly diminishes until they reach a certain degree of exhaustion, when they refuse to give up any more the large quantities which made them at first seem so generous. In a new land of this country this peculiarity of soils is strikingly exhibited. In a few years the yield per acre sinks to a minimum and there remains stationary unless restored by artificial means. Nature seems thus to previde a defense of the fu ture against a greed of the present. It would be safe to say that could a soil be made to yield up its elements in a contin ued maximum yield there are few who would hesitate to abuse the willingness of the now, without any thought of the pen ury of the then. Lawes and Gibert in their celebrated experiments at Rotham sted have shown in a long series of experiments what I will call the conservation of the soil. For 40 years Lawes and Gilbert have grown wheat on the same field with out returning the straw or adding a particle of manure of any kind. At first this field produced over 22 bushels of wheat per acre, but the amount quickly fell to a mean of about 12 bushels, where for years it has remained, varying only with the season. It thus appears that a cereal like wheat, the most nourishing and most important of human foods, refuses to exaust a soil and so protects the yet helpless future from the rapacity of the present. These experiments have further shown that cereals have greater conserva tive power than almost any other plant. Peas, beans, potatoes and clover, in like conditions, fall much more rapidly towards the vanishing point, that is the point where the harvest no longer exceeds the seed which has been planted. Taese facts, so important in the great economic question of the coming food supply, are fully corrobated by the lesson taught by the great wheat fields of the Northwest and California. Here we have seen the great crop of 30 bushels per acre produced by the vigin soil rapidly fall to a yield of only one-third as much. At this point it seems to stand, ensuring, at least, a partial

economy as its predecessor."

supply of food to the next generation,

even if it be as unwise in its agricultural

Maj. Alvord, of Houghton Farm, says It is not uncommon to see butter in colls or prints, of good quality and tolerably fresh, with a coating of salt crystals all over the outside, giving it a stale and unpleasant appearance. This may be aused in several ways. If the salt used too coarse in grain, it fails to be well incorporated in the butter and, changing to brine after the rolls have been made up, it comes to the surface and takes the form of a crust. The finest and best salt, if not out work, to get something for nothing. well worked into the butter, will act the same way. Again, if there is more moisture left in the butter than it will naturally hold, the salt joins with this extra water to form brine: this brine finds its way to the outside, evaporates and leaves the salt covering. The best means, therefore, of avoiding this difficulty, is to make the butter by the granular method, wash it very thoroughly and allow it to drain and dry off well, while still in the granular form, before adding the salt. Then mix in the salt as thoroughly as possible, having it of the best quality and as fine as can be got; allow it to stand a little while before working and putting into its final form. This gives an opportunity for all the salt to dissolve before the working and then for removing all surplus brine. All butter, however, contains a pretty large percentage of moisture in the form of brine, and it must be kept in a moist atmosphere or else the water of the brine will evaporate more or less, leaving the salt visible on the outside. Any good butter will show this dry salt if exposed long nough in very dry air."

Buckwheat.

This is a crop to which but little attenyou has been paid by western farmers. Parts of Pennsylvania and New York produch buckwheat in considerable quantities, and in some parts of the Canadian provinces, it is considered a standard crop. It grows well, produces a remunerative return on clay land, too poor to be profitably cultivated in any other crop. Buckwheat is a native of Persia and was introduced into Spain by the Moors, from whence it has appread over Europe and America. It belongs to the natural order Polygonaceae, which is numerously represented by native plants but buckwheat is the only representative of the genus Fago This represents 289 gallons of milk, at 18 pyrum, of that order, in this country. Its centimes the quart. To produce 2½ lbs of live weight a calf will require about 10 of the German buche (belech), and is, quarte of milk during the first month; 11½ therefore, properly beech-wheat, from the shape of the grain resembling a beechnut. The plant is a rapid grower, ripening a crop in about 90 days from a be time of sowing; but it continues to bloom until of sowing; but it continues to bloo arrested by frost, at which time there will be grains in all stages of advances but the greater part will be ripe if the crop has been put in seasonably. This pe culiarity marks its tropical origin, for it the disease set in he makes the calf drink makes no provision for approaching frost. one or two quarts of cold water after it The last half of the month of June is the

raised in this region; that season being the central period of corn cultivation, and in the shadow of approaching harvest, farmers find no time to devote to a buck-

wheat crop.

Buckwheat is very nutritious grain, and when cultivated with ordinary care it is as productive as oats or barley. In portions of northern Europe it is largely used in fatting hogs, and is said to be a good substitute for Indian corn; and poultry raisers in this country who have used it, place buckwheat at the head of chicken feed grains. In this country, its table use is only in the form of batter cakes. but in Germany, a palatable and wholesome gruel is made of it, and a dark. heavy, buckwheat bread is much used in

Brittany and other provinces of France. In cultivating buckwheat, the ground should be well plowed and harrowed, as a preparation. On this three pecks of good seed per acre should be sowed and harrowed in: after which a roller may be passed over to secure a compact surface. Buckwheat has the reputation of being an exhaustive crop, but if straw be returned to the field, we see no reason why it should be more exhaustive than oats or barley. The plant (for it can hardly be called straw) is rich in potash and if it be not returned the crop will draw hard on that element. Altogether, the cultivation of buckwheat is worthy of more attention than it receives in this country .- Indiana

A Patent Butter Powder Fraud. A little sharp practice is being played in Ohio in sections not counted exactly dairy districts. Of late the farmers there have received letters from various parts of the State asking if anything was known among the creameries about a "patent" whereby a dairyman, by a certain manipulation of the cream and the adding of a little "harmless powder," could increase the yield of butter from 75 to 250 per cent. over that made by the usual methods, etc., and, farther, stating that if it were all right, they could buy the right of their county for \$500.

The process, as explained in the letters. is something like this: "The cream is divided into two parts, one warmed just enough to churn, and the other quite hot. These two are then put into the churn, and with them one-third of their bulk of 'strippings' and a 'harmless powder' (said to be specially ground fine salt) Butter color is then added, and the whole churned. In six minutes the mass comes The cheese in the milk, by the action of of the powder, has been converted into butter. The buttermilk is worthless, and looks very much like whey. It looks to me," continues the writer, "as though

there were big money in it." This patent is very "thin" to those who harmless powder" is, no doubt, fine salt; but at the same time it is probably thoroughly filled with rennet extract. When the cream is made very warm, as by this plan, it would show a large increase in weight when churned, as the butter would be heavily charged with casein; but if salt and rennet were both added, there would be the slight chemical action of the salt, and the powerful coagulating influence of the rennet; and if the mass was kept agitated for six minutes, there is no reason why there should not be a batch of yellow "something," which would look a success, but as a hen's time is not worth like butter, and which also would weigh out at the rate of from 12 to 15 pounds per 100 pounds of milk.

should be humbugged into paying \$500 room the eggs had been chilled while the for the county right to make butter out is of poor quality, and particularly if it is of cheese curd, and that there is a gain of not generally injure the eggs, but more from 75 to 250 per cent. in butter product over any hitherto discovered improvement. It is, after all, the old story in a new dress-an attempt to get money with-

The Cut-Worm's Enemy. We were shown a few days since by our genial neighbor, Mr. Thomas M. Parrish, says the Blue Grass Clipper, a very interesting spectacle of an insect devouring cut-worms, the bete-noir of all farmers. It is a black bug, in common parlance, from an inch to an inch and three-fourths long, slender in form and very agile in movement. He scurries over the ground rapidly in search of his prey, and when a cut-worm is found it is seized instantly at the first point of contact, and a deadly conflict at once ensues. The sharp mandibles of the devourer are sunk into the tender body of the worm, and after many savage writhings and rapid somersaults the juice is rapidly pumped out of the cutworm, and the empty skin cast aside. It is surprising with what avidity the werk goes on, nor can he be shaken loose from his hold until his appetite is glutted. Mr. Parrish informs the Clipper that in many places countless numbers of the dry skins of the cut-worms can be counted, the result of this industrious and hungry conflict. This farmers' friend is the larve of the "carabus," the full grown insect of of which is a handsome, large, bronzegreen beetle, long legged, sharp mandibles, and a rapid runner. A farmers, friend, truly, and one worthy of encour. agement. - Minneapolis Tribune.

Growing the Turnin for Seed The roots selected for seed should be

set out as early in spring as the soil is fit to work. The soil should be in a fair state of fertility, but not very rich. Mark out light furrows three feet apart, in which set the roots about fifteen inches apart, inserting the tap-root into the soil by the help of a dibbie. Draw in the soil so as to cover the roots, leaving the sprouts above the ground.

After the plants commence growth, the soil should be cultivated, removing weeds in the rows with the hoe, and when they commence to blossom, ridge up the rows, by means of a shovel plow, drawing the earth about the plants with the hoe to cut with shears or sickles. The after treat. ment is the same as that described for cabbage seed .- Brill.

During this warm, dry weather keep fresh water where the fowls can drink at fowls, as our maize yields so much oil as sure, and keep the vessels containing to incline growing fowls and laying hens

Agricultural Items.

THE best gravel for road-making has no tones larger than a hen's egg, and is free from dirt, and has no more sand among it than will barely fill the interstices between the pebbles. Clean gravel free from dirt and stones will ack uniformly, make a smooth road, and last

One thousand pounds of dry corn cobe will burn down to four and a half pounds of ash, and of this two and a half pounds will be pure potash. The fact that cows often like corn cobs may be due to the potash they contain, and which may serve to correct disordered digestion.

In Massachusetts, by better agricultural methods the corn crop has been so increased and improved that with the present value of stover, they can raise corn cheaper than it can be purchased from the West, and at the same time improve the fertility of their lands for other purposes. Corn fodder is now largely fed in the place of hay, the product of the grass lands being sold in towns. Green fodder is preserved in silos to a considerable extent.

THE bronze cutworm, which has hitherto

Managing Setting Hens. A correspondent of the Country Gentle man has been taught wisdom by his expe

rience with setting hens. He says: be on the side of the hen.

or no chickens. That was the first move of the hen he is on the road to success. Early in March I put four barrels in a summer hen-house, then unoccupied, fill. ed them nearly full of straw, and then put in the china eggs. Taking four hens that have experimented with it, and this had been sitting several days, I removed them to this unoccupied room in the morning. At night I found the four hens on the four nests just where I wanted them. Following their own inclinations, they took possession of the nests rather than the roosts. After dark one night I took out the china eggs and put in the genuine. There was no further trouble except to keep feed and water in the room. In 21 days two of the hens hatched about 20 chickens, but there were no signs of chicks in the other two nests. I concluded that the experiment was only half much, I concluded to give them another week. In a few days I found both nests full of chickens. The thermometer had It does seem strange that any man been down to zero, and in this rather cold hens were off the nests. Chilling does time is required for hatching.

"Afterward I put five hens in one room in the same way. All did just as well. Lastly I tried seven hens at once. Six of them attended to business. One persisted in perching upon the side of a barrel where another hen got the start of her. Removing that one, I put another hen on the unoccupied nest and had no further trouble.

"Seventeen hens were removed in the way I have described. Sixteen of these proved conscientious and faithful to the ast. During the cold weather early in April the hens and chickens were kept in summer room, the floor of which was covered with sand. Their feed has been wheat bran, corn and oat meal, all mixed and moistened with warm milk. When a month old they get in addition, wheat screenings once a day, also milk to drink and plenty of gravel from the first.

"Others raise more chickens from the same number of hens in some cases. Who raises more chickens with the same labor? These hens are Plymouth Rocks: others may not behave as well."

THE Poultry Yard gives the following remedy for the disease known as "bumble-foot:" As soon as the swelling ripens fairly cut open the puffy protuberance and let out the gathered pus freely. To effect this thoroughly, the incision should be made crucially, thus; X, and quite down to the bone or ligament, beneath the skin. It is useless merely to prick the swelling. It must be cut through, cleansed of the matter entirely and washed in a mixture of alcohol and water. equal parts, to cleanse it. If it gathers econd time repeat the process.

THE Poultry World says it is a great nistake to wet oat or corn meal fed to poultry with so much water as to give it the consistency of a thin, slushy paste, at once difficult to pick up with their delicate pointed bills, and impeding digestion by weakening the digestive fluids with too much moisture. Corn meal, especially, should have just enough hot water poured over it to moisten and partially well the minute particles and cause them to fall apart rather than adhere to each other. The rich yellow mass is then support them during storms. When many ready to be taken up, and not only aids of the pods become dry, the crop may be in digesting the other contents of the crop and gizzard, but keeps the bowels in good order and should not be omitted as a portion of each day's mess, except in case of acute internal disease. It should not constitute the entire grain food of

to put on too much fat.

not proved very troublesome, is this year proving a serious pest to the farmers of Franklin County, O., who believed them the army worm, so great was their number. Swine turned into the field will, if sufficient in number, scarcely leave a pupæ to develop into the perfect insect. The perfect insects appear late in the summer or early autumn, and it is thought usually hibernate during winter and lay their eggs in the spring on dry blades of grass, or green ones if others are not abundant, from which the worms hatch in a shor

Che Poultry Pard.

"A hen has a small head and smaller brain, but in that little brain is a will that a mule would be proud of. Many a time when a hen's will was apparently brought into subjection, I have found to my sorrow that the battle was only begun, and worse yet, the victory at last would often

"Finally I determined to allow the hens to take their own course, chickens I had made in the right direction for five years. When a man has sense enough to give up subduing that mighty will power

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sure cure for HE AVES, and all allments from which have arise, such as Coughs. Coids. Lung Fever, Loss of appetite, Episootic, Pink Eye, Distemper. As a Blow Purifier they have me equal. Ask your Druggist for Prussian Heave Powders. If he does not keep them, has him order some at once, or order yourself. Price, 60c per package, prepaid by mail. Address, mentioning this pixel. Prussian Heave Powder Co., Baraboo, Wis, JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents for Detroit. Read the Testimenials changed

MEXICS, Mo., April 16, 1884

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the horse all the time. I never saw a worse case of heaves.

A. RANKIN.

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LOUIS NAPOLEON, 207, Sire of Jerome Eddy, 2:15½; Spinella, 2 22½; Myrtie, 2:22½; Charley Hilton, 2:22½; Louis R. (trial 2:23½), 2:29½;

\$100 the Season.

JO CAVIN 564, Half Brother to Jerome Eddy and sire of Cors Bell 2:29%. \$25 the season; \$35 to insure.

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to ship very scarce. The American cross bred trotting stock does not produce the average required market quality, for rangy, salable cartiage horses, for use, beauty, style and action, for the great demand of the eastern markets.

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Forticultural,

TATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIE-

of the Report of the Lansing Summer Meeting.

Prof. Cook introduced three of the stuonts of his classes at the Agricultural Colage, each one of whom had prepared a per on insect pests. Mr. Pelton first read a paper on pests which infest the urrant, such as the gooseberry saw fiv and the imported current-borer. Mr. parke followed with notes on the Aphis or plant louse. Mr. Gillett read a paper Mites." These papers were all illustrated with diagrams of the various in secis referred to at different times in their ives, and a report of them could not be made interesting without illustrations. The papers were well received, and the uthors warmly commended.

A short discussion on the curculio followed, but nothing new was elicited. President Lyon spoke of the dropping of the leaves of fruit trees as having been very prevalent for the past two or three seasons, and inquired the reason. The replies showed the reason was not well

understood.

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Mr. Temara, a resident of Japan, and now a student at the Agricultural College, read a paper on the Japanese Persimmon, describing the different varieties, methods of culture, and the various ways in which they were used. He had some samples of the fruit dried and preserved in grape sugar, looking very similar to preserved sitron. They tasted rather insipid, but may be more appetizing if prepared in some other way for the table. Mr. Temara read his paper himself, and it must have been a severe task to undertake the

Secretary Garfield announced that he had received the following letter from Jacob Ganzhorn, the well known fruit-

stranger. grower of Ann Arbor. DEAR FRIEND GARFIELD:—You ask me to send a leaf, if I cannot be present for the Lansing meeting. I should be very glad to attend this gathering, but my spare time for the present was exhausted by my recent trip to Washington, attend-ing the National Viticultural Association, and I will send out a few "leaves" from by my recent trip to Washington, attending the National Viticultural Association, and I will send you a few "leaves" from the proceedings of that meeting. I was the only one representing our grand state, but I hope in the near future many others will join the organization, and to justice to our grape interest. You are aware that the grape growers between the two oceans were brought together for the first time, and for the purpose of promoting a great national increase of such magnitude should have an organized head. National legislation will be required to protect the interests of the grape grower, and it is proper that such legislation is guided by a national society. The meetings and exhibits were held in one of the Department of Agriculture buildings, the Hon. N. J. Colman takes such a live interest in the savancement of grape growing. He advancement of grape growing. He leaves nothing undone he can do to promote its interests and progress. The exercises were begun with a very able address by him. He places a high estimate dress by him. He places a high estimate on the value of the grape as both a medicine and food, and believe grape cures abould in the future abound all over our country, as they do in France and Germany. Our soil and climate favor the production of the grape in great abundance, and so cheap, so that all who do not grow it themselves, can enjoy it at a moderate cost, and thus secure its benefit both as a health giving article and food. The address was followed with a valuable paper on "Grapes and Grape Must," the pure unfermented juice of the grape as a food, and as a medicine, by Mr. George Dewey, of New York. Thus, with the perfection of the organization, the Commissioner's address and the reading of this paper, ended the first day. On the second day Col. Alexander H. Pearson, President of the New Jersey State. son, President of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, on "Experiments in Viticulture." This was an unusually instructive paper. The Colonel gave

10 years' experience with the grape, and summed up the experiments made during the last two centuries. He favors plantnew wood trained as arms on a wire raised two feet from the ground. The grape rot can be prevented, he claimed, by spreading a sheet over the vine, of about two feet wide. Paper bags, he says, will also prevent the rot if put on in time. He put on 100 000 of these in one season. But both of these remedies he finds too expensive for vineyard purposes, and looks for cheaper remedies. It was said that grapes which had been bagged, sold for one cent more per pound, on account of superior flavor and appearance. Mr. Lyman, President of the Virginia State Grape Growers' Association, also read a very interesting paper on the grape at the same session. Both papers were thoroughly discussed. It was maint-laed that different sections and soils develop varieties of grapes peculiarly adapted to its own, and that it is fall acy to plant the same variety and expect success on all soils and different sections. It was even claimed by some that boundary lines have divided varieties, or in other words the vineyard on each side did not produce they are the vineyard on each side did not produce they are the vineyard on each side did not produce they are the vineyard on each side did not produce the viney Vineyard on each side did not produce the same grape with equal success. The celebrated vineyard of the Johannes-burg, in Germany, was cited as an in-stance of this fact. It will be thus seen that the many new varieties of grapes now being originated in the different parts of our country, and introduced for disemination, can not be relied upon to succeed equally as well in other sections than they where originated. Past experience has abundantly proved this and to the sad and expensive experience of many. On the third day there were papers and discussions, prominent among which was one by the Hon. Samuel Miller, of Missouri, the veteran

grape grower, on "How to Bring New Varieties of Grapes Early into Bearing,"

so as to test their merits in the shortest possible time. Grafting on to small pieces of roots, the size of a lead pencil,

is so thick, a piece is taken out of the stem, and the cion fitted to it, and thus from four to six grafts are often put in one stock. This course is considered necessary in order to balance the root growth more felly and stock how. growth more fully. Small stocks, how-ever are split, and when very light a strong string is put around to hold the strong string is put around to hold the clon. The operation is done a few inches below the surface, and afterward filled in so as to cover the graft up to the upper bud. Waxing or any other cover is not deemed necessary, where the cut can be thoroughly covered with earth. Mr. Caywood, of New York, winds moss around the graft, and has a boy with water to go over and wet the moss occasionally to keep the graft damp. Mr. Butler, of New York, who has a vine yard of 150 acres, also spoke of his success in grafting the grape. The weaker growers are worked on the stronger ones and the bunches of fruit grapes are thus often increased one third. A paper from P. of. T. V. Munson, of Texas, was also read, on "American Grapes." Mr. Scribner, professor of botany, and em Prof. T. V. Munson, of Texas, was also resid on "American Grapes." Mr. Scribner, professor of botany, and em-ployed by the agricultural department to investigate diseases of fruits, read an interesting paper on the diseases of the grapes. The professor is con-fident from what has already been learned of this diseases.

fident from what has already been learned of this disease, that in a very short time, we will learn to effectually prevent this now widespread and fatal disease. On the last day fourth and the delegates were invited to visit the President at the White House, where we all went in a body, and received a cordial welcome by the chief magistrate of the nation. We were all individually introduced by Compared to the state of were all individually introduced by Com-missioner Co'man. After this pleasant visit, the grape-men were photographed in a body, and will likely appear in Harper's Weck'y. The session was then again resumed, when instructive papers were again read and discussed. Mr. Wetmore, of California, the elected president of the association, closed the meeting with an appropriate address. During the sessions of the meeting a bill was gotten up to be presented to Congress, prohibiting the adulteration of American wines. A committee was also appointed visit, the grape men were photographed

wines. A committee was also appointed to memorialize Congress to create a bureau of viticulture in the Department of Agriculture. The evenings were spent in the Masonic Hall, for the sampling of American wines and raisins. The grape men here had a good concentuality to make reading of a long paper in a language to which until recently he must have been a

Signated, three distinct classes—Morellos, Dukes and Mazzards.

In the nursery the usual mode of pro-pagation is by budding; which, in the case of the cherry, which inclines to complete its growth early in the season, is usually in June or July; as soon as the young buds are sufficiently mature. Occasionally, however, resort is had to grafting; which must be done very early in

largely employed as a stock on which all classes are worked, for the purpose of dwarfing; although we have failed to discover any very marked effect of this character from its use; unless at the same time shortening the annual growths, and summed up the experiments made during the last two centuries. He favors planting vines in a hole made four feet deep and four feet square, filling up the same from time to time as the new growth permits. The object of this deep planting is to overcome the severe drouths they are subject to in the deep sandy soil of New Jersey. For pruning and training the vine he recommends two short pieces of new wood trained as arms on a wire same time to increase their productiveness. If we except the plum, the cherry is perhaps more difficult of propagation than any other of our more compaised two feet from the ground. The mon fruits; hence more or less experience is well nigh indispensable to even a moderate degree of success.

Mr. Harrison, of Painesville, Ohio, sen a short note, in which he said he was sorry that ever since 1876, when they had suffered severely in the winter, Heart, a sweet cherry, had not been planted to any extent.

President Lyon spoke of the excellence of the sweet cherry for culinary purposes.

Prof. Cook endorsed what the President had said, and added that they were excellent for canning.

Secretary Garfield reported his experience with low branch trees, and recommended them because the fruit could be

President Lyon said the cherry could not succeed on cultivated ground, used for other crops. He always found that a lot of suckers came up when the ground was cultivated, and the roots broken by the plow, while in grass they were always healthy and free from suckers.

On the subject of "Birds and Cherries." Prof. Satterlee opened with a plea for the birds; but there were too many on the other side for the Professor to accomplish much.

Prof. Cook spoke of the insect enemies of the cherry, such as the curculio, lice in this country, have no other summer and slug. He said the application of road dust would not do for the latter, it required pyrethrum.

"Cucumbers" were discussed a little by pleces of roots, the size of a lead pencil, and starting over bottom heat, was one method recommended. This method I have tried myself as much as 25 years ago, and with marked success. Another way was to graft on to bearing vines, when grafts can be secured large enough. By this way fruit can often be secured in the second year. This subject brought Prof. W. W. Tracy, after which three students from the class of Prof. L. H. Bailey, Jr., read short papers. Mr. J. C. Duffy presented one on "Hot-houses," giving details and diagram of one heated ing with thumb and firger the tender

Were adopted:
Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following report:
WHEREAS, The summer maeting of this Society has been, upon invitation of Capital Grange, P. of H., held in the city of Lansing, and has proved both a pleasant and a profitable one, it is hereby Resolved, That the thanks of this society are due and are hereby extended to

ciety are due and are hereby extended to the officers and members of Capital Grange for their kind invitation and the use of their commodious hall as a place of meet-

Resolved, That the thanks of this So-Resolved. That the thanks of this Society are also due to the several members of the faculty and a number of the students of the Agricultural College, who by their presence and assistance have contributed so largely to make this meeting a success. In this connection we would respectfully suggest that the State should take early action to place the Horticulturals early action to place the Horticulturals early action to place the Horticulturals. take early action to place the Horticultu-ral Department of the College in the posi-tion demanded by its importance, supply ing it with all needed facilities to bring it up to the highest degree of efficiency. The importance of the horticultural interests of Michigan can hardly be overrated, and the high reputation acquired by the State should certainly be maintained in the future.

The Society then adjourned sine die.

Cherry Culture. At the recent meeting of the California by Mr. L. Coates, of Napa. In this paper the Mazzard was called the best stock on which to bud or graft the cultivated varieties in California. The preferred soil is a well-drained one of sandy or gravelly nature.

Mr. Coates assumed that the cherry tree requires judicious and systematic pruning to render it long lived and productive. Taking the Black Tartarian as American wines and raisins. The grape men here had a good opportunity to make personal acquaintance, and to enjoy a good social time. Several hundred gentlemen and ladies were thus assembled, and everything went off merry and happy. On the last evening of this occasion, the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives were invited to attend, and many of the gentlemen responded. The society decided to hold its next meeting again in Washington. The organization is destined to grow into a powerful one, and there is every reason to believe that it will accomplish the end in view. With is gathered.

W. W. Smith, Vacarillo, described his ment. He employs the ordinary cherry box holding nine pounds of fruit. This is made with sides of two slats. There are also open cracks top and bottom that admit air to the centre of the fruit. Strips of mosquito bar netting are placed inside the box to cover over the cracks, and at the top is placed a sheet of absorbing paper similar to blotting paper, shipping when it is of a light mahogany color.

Mr. R. Williamson, Placer County, named the Royal Ann as one of the best shippers. The Black Oregon, or Republican as it is also called, is an excellent shipper. Napoleon Bigarreau and Royal Ann, believed by some to be the same variety, he pronounced entirely different sorts.

Summer Pruning Vines.

Nothing is more common than to allow grapevines to grow without attention, letting the new growth of wood and leaves run together and over each other and to fall down over the fruit. When this has gone on until July or August, there arises in the mind of the would-be cultivator, a thought that something should be done; he starts in with a large indiscriminate shearing is made, cutting tied from the head to the base the first away two-thirds of all the new growth, two seasons. and often leaving the fruit exposed without a single leaf beyond it on the stem. leaf of a plant, not only that of the stem, but the flowers and the fruit; the ripening process is wholly dependent upon the leaves; denude a plant of leaves permanently and that is the end of all life in it. Every process of the plant, from the first movement in the spring throughout its entire growth, including the blooming, t e setting of the fruit, its gradual increase to full maturity, and ripening, all depend upon the leaves. When this is understood it will be perceived what a pernicious practice is that of removing a large portion of the foliage of grapevines. And yet this practice has been widely adopted, and it is not improbable that some who may read these lines will have already this summer so treated their vines or are intending to do so.

What, then, is summer pruning, which is so often mentioned? It consists of several operations. The first is merely rubbing off the swelling buds in the spring, when they are judged to be in excess. Some skil ful vine growers never go beyond this, being able to regulate the entire growth of the season by timely attention before the leaves appear. If, however, disbudding. as the above described operation is called has been neglected, and growth has commenced, the young shoots but a few inches in length can be removed to the extent thought best, leaving only as many canes to grow and bear as the vine is thought able to sustain. Thousands of acres of vineyards, in fact the great body of them pruning than this. The new canes as they grow are tied up, or are allowed to droop over, according to the general method of pruning and training adopted, and the whole of it is preserved, never removing a leaf. But summer pruning is carried further by some, and consists in stopping the growth of the young canes by pinchin the second year. This subject brought out an exhaustive discussion on grafting the grape and changing the entire vine-yard to another variety. In California they often graft 100 acres in one sea. Son. Fully 00 acres in one sea. Son. Fully 00 acres in one sea. has been done the uppermost bud, the one

does not much overlap, the whole being fully exposed to the sun. This method of with beneficial results. We shall be pleased to hear from those of our readers who are interested in grape growing, giving account of their modes of pruning and

training .- Vick's Magazine.

Profits of Pear-Growing in France Our Paris correspondent writes as follows: "The valley of Montmorency, close to Paris, exports to England 100 tons of pears annually at the price of 13 to 16 fr. per cwt.; they are packed in oaten chaff, in baskets of one hundred weight. In Belgium the 'koolstock' (kail runt) from the small town of Looz, in Limbourg, fetches sales of 100,000 fr. of pears yearly for the London market. Purchases are effected in the month of May, when the trees are in flower, the State Horticultural Society cherry grow- half of the stipulated price being paid in ing proved one of the leading subjects of advance. The mean price is 15 fr. per interest. The discussion was opened by cwt. A single pear tree pays the whole paper on cherry culture in California rent of a garden. The pears from Flemish Toursine are so reputed that they readily sell in Russia for five fr. each. There is a cooking pear called Cure, good for table and cooking, which at the rate of 50 trees, scattered over an acre, produces 1,200 fr., and this not taking into account the forage reaped, or the vegetables raised as well. Pear tree planting on public road sides, so general in Saxony, is now making way in France. It is the a type of upright growers, he advises that hard, cooking, and perry-making variety, which is preferred. The branches of the tree grow upwards, no small advantage

To Kill Current Worms,

for such purposes."

A writer in the Rural Home says: I see so many complaints expressed in your higher and be pruned to upward and also paper of the destruction of small fruits by the ravages of the current worm that I are young and vigorous he prunes not feel impelled to inform your readers how later than June, unless they are bearing to save bushes and fruit without resorting will accomplish the end in view. With the above I will close my report, and is gathered. to poisonous substances, which impair the perfection and flavor very materially. in perfection and flavor very materially, in my estimation. I have used the followplan for packing the fruit for long ship- ing remedy for ten years with perfect suc-

From the 1st to the 5th of June these pests invariably appear to feed upon the leaves. Take a pail full of strong, cold soft soap suds, sprinkle thoroughly, either with hand or syringe, every part of the bushes, turning the bushes down so that the suds may reach both sides of the leaves; do this every other morning for which absorbs the moisture from the three mornings. After the third applicafruit. He picks the Black Tartarian for tion there will not be a worm left. The washing will improve the bushes and the currants will be perfect in quality and flavor. The same process will be necessary in August, to kill the second brood, which will appear at that time.

If leached ashes are applied to the roots in May, the worms will not appear, and they greatly benefit the bushes, stimulating them to more vigorous growth. The August brood, however, will have to be treated to a bath of soap suds. Trichis, everybody, and you will be surprised at

Care of Cherry Trees. P. M. Augur advises for mature-bear-

ing cherry trees a liberal dressing of some special complete manure every year. Young trees should have only moderate shallow culture, with a good mulch, the knife—if he fails to have a sickle or grass- are established. He protects the trunks queen, constitute the cluster, consequenthook, in which case that is used-and an of young trees with strips of old cloth

When attacked by aphis, the trees should be sprayed with a kerosene emul-This is done with the absurd idea that it fion. If black, gummy spots appear on to ripen it. All growth depends upon the apply to the affected parts a bandage poultice composed of five parts of fresh cow manure and one part of flour of sulphur, thoroughly mixed. As a preventive to disease, Mr. Augur washes the trunk and main branches of his trees in the spring with the following mixture: A pail of common white or lime wash, one pint of soft soap and one pound of sulphur.

THE Paw Paw Courier recently referred to an extensive cherry orchard owned by Mr. L. Martin, between that place and Lawton. This season, it says, the orchard presented a most beautiful sight with its 700 trees, every branch of which was laden with the luscious fruit. During the picking season from 100 to 150 pickers are employed. The estimated yield of the crop is 1,200 bushels. This is the largest cherry orchard in the State, and its fruit always commands a fancy price.

An Indiana farmer's wife found the supply of squashes in the cellar showing signs of immediate decay. She cut out the best parts, put the pieces in the oven and baked them, scraped out the inside and dried it on plates in the oven. When she "hankered arter" squash pies, she soaked the dried squash in milk and proceeded as with dried pumpkin pies.

Horticultural Notes

THE Zante currents for sale in the grocerier it is not generally known, are small grapes-s kind of raisin, indeed. It is stated that no less than 12,114 tons were brought to the United States from Mediterranean ports the past year

MR. J. S. WOODWARD holds that no man has a moral, nor should be permitted a legal, right to allow his orchard to become a nursery for canker worms and codling moths, to the con-tinuance of the species and the destruction of his neighbors' fruit. He should be compelled to destroy the insects or to cut down the trees.

THE New Zealand Government are determined to prevent that terrible scourge amongst orchards, the codling moth, from being introson. Fully 90 per cent of the grafts grow. They graft on the old Mission grape, stocks often very nearly four inches in diameter at the surface of the ground. In such cases, where the stock Hewitt, after which the committee on after this has made two or three leaves of the ples and pears), the consignment, on inspec duced into that colony. Upon the arrival at Auckland recently of a steamer from Melbourne with a cargo of 477 cases of fruit (ap-

resolutions offered the following, which pinching is again resorted to, and this is tion, was found infected with the moth. The were adopted: usually sufficient to keep the growth with-in the limits of the trellis. The object is on the steamer named was infected, and to leave sufficient foliage for the perfect action of the vine, and yet to hold it so in check that while the trellis is covered it of the fruit was to be landed.

> A CORRESPONDENT of the Husbandman says With the choicest steck of their specialies, STANI ARD APPLES, STD and DWARF PEARS PLUMS and OBERRIES ever off-red to the public, all Young. Thrifty and Well Rooted, Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL I cluding all the popular OENAMENTAL TREES, StRUBS and ROSES. All Nurseymen and Dealers are corulally invived to impect this superior stock or co.r. spond with us, before placing warry was the coming Fall. pinching is pursued usually on vines that the cabbage aphis, Aphis brassicae, sometimes are spur pruned, and which, consequent-ly, have a great number of growing Those "lousy" cabbages as they are called, shoots. Careful training is required to are almost always plants that have been enable one to employ it judiciously and enfeebled in their growth from some cause and are consequently lacking in vigor. Such plants when attacked by aphidæ lose their bright green, turn of a bluish cast, the leaves A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM curl into irregular shapes, and the lower ones turn black and drop off, while the ground beneath appears covered with the casts or bodies Economy, Exactness and Carefulness of the insects, as with a grayish white powder. These insects are to be regarded rather as the effect than the cause of the disease. Owing to their wonderful fecund ty, there is little use trying to destroy them. Plants that are much as a matter or economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those maninfested had better be pulled and destroyed. Where the pests only appear in moderate numbers, the plants may be sprinkled with air-slaked lime, which will check their multimakes of scales now on the market are those man-ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the Farmer we have ar-ranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so plication in a degree. The hoe and cultivator thoroughly used among the plants will often cause them to disappear entirely.

"In France and Germany," writes Mr. Corn hill, to an English paper, "one sees no such worn-out trees smothered with moss and lichen, and presenting so miserable and neglected an aspect as to suggest the thought that apple culture must be a lost art in this country. On the contrary every tree gets the yearly attention it needs; no worn-out ones are allowed to apple orchard invariably bears the mark of thrifty care, indictaing that the lessons given over a period of years have not been lost. In their good keeping as the fruit trees which border them are for their excellent condition. The way wardens there have to serve a certain time in the Pomological Institute at Reutlingen, so that they are as capable of planting and tending a fruit tree as of making or repairing a road. One passes there for miles over capital roads lined with thrifty fruit trees, a sight as cheering as that of our own old neglected plantations is depressing. In a French provincial garden you are sure to see some well-trained fruit trees, if there is nothing else proteworthy."

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., \$1 GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE—Black & Brown, 50c PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 500

Cook's Manual of the Apiary is a necessity to every one interested in bee-keeping. To the beginner it is invaluable, and should be frequently consulted. We have arranged to send this book and the FARM ER to one address for \$2 50, and hope a number of the young bee-keepers of the State who have not got the book will secure it at the reduced price in this way.

Dividing for Increase.

Farmer, tells how to manage bees for the increase: "The proper time to make a division is

just about the time the bees have begun preparations to cast a natural swarm. This can only be determined of course by examination of the frames. If, on opening the hive, you find queen-cells are being built, you know, of course, what to expect; although cells may be started and afterwards abandoned, but if on examination you find eggs or young larva in the queen-cell, it is hardly necessary to wait longer, but make the division at once. In culture to be omitted as soon as the trees natural swarming, the old bees, with the y the division should be made to follow this rule as near as practicable. To do this open the hive near the middle of the day, take out one frame of bees, brood, honey, and the old queen, place this in the new hive, remove the old hive to a is necessary to expose the fruit to the sun either trunk or branches, it is advised to new location, setting the new hive where the old one formerly stood. Bees know little of the hive, but are governed by the location. The bees that are in the fields and all the old bees in the hive removed, as they go out will return to the old location and enter the new hive; thus throwing the working boes into the new hive where the work is to be indentical with that of natural swarming."

> CALIFORNIA's honey crop for 1885 is estimated at 1,500,000 lbs.; 8,800 cases were exported to foreign countries.

G. M. DOOLITTLE says the best way to purify wax is to add to every 10 pounds of wax one quart of water and one pint of good vinegar. When all is melt d, strain and put it in a warm place so that it will cool slowly. When cold, scrape the dirt from the bottom where it will be found all together, leaving the wax clean and nice.

THE Canadian Bee-Keeper says a hive which has held foul brood may be disinfected by inverting it over a fire until it is scorched inside.

"Basswood" honey is hereafter to be known in Canada as "Linden "honey; a committee appointed to take the question of name under advisement has so decided. It will taste exactly as it did under the name basswood.

cumber the ground, and a French or a German Wurtemburg the roads are as remarkable for



To Bee-Keepers.

Frank L. Dougherty, in the Indiana

Ir sounds like a tale to be taken cum grane salis, but the statement is authoritatively made that James Heddon, of Dowagiac, once secured 29 lbs. 13 ozs. of unripe extracted honey as the result of a single day's gathering of a single colony!

MR. JAMES HEDDON, at the Bee Keepers' Convention held in Detroit last December said: "The proper time to reverse brood-combs is when the bees are rearing large quanties of brood, and desire to increase the size of the brood-nest. To reverse the brood-combs late in the season, when they are contracting the brood-nest, will cause the brood-nest to be filled with honey all the faster. Sections should be reversed when the bees are inclined to for broad, and thus helps to destroy the hasten the removal of the honey to the cells.

NURSERYSTOCKFALL1886 The Old and SYRACUSE NURSERIES Come to the Front Reliable SYRACUSE NURSERIES Come to the Fall of '86



The Shortest and Best Route from

DETROIT Adrian, Auburn, Fort Wayne, Peru, Indianas olis, Louisville and points south;

CHICAGO

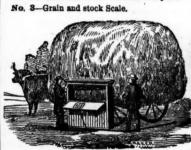
and points in the Northwest. Two solid trains cally between Detroit and CM-cago, Detroit and Indianapolis, Detroit and St. Louis.

California Excursion Bureau.

Michigan Central R. R.

	utes slower than Detroit	time.	
weighs from 1/2 pound to 900 pounds. Size of plat form 17 by 26 inches.	Chicago Trains	Leave. going west	Arrive. from west
Price \$18 00, and Michigan Farmer one year. With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20. No. 2—Farm Scale.	New York Limited Ex. Mail, via Main&Airline Day Express Kal. & Three Rivers Ac Evening Express Pacific Express	\$1.30 p m •7.00 a m •9.10 a m •4.00 p m \$8.00 p m •9.15 p m	911.15 pm •6.00 pm •6.45 pm •11.45 am • 8.00 am •6.00 am
		IDS TRAINS.	
	Day Express	*9.10 a m *4.00 p m \$9.15 p m	*6.45 pm *11.45 a m *6.00 a m
	BAGINAW AND E	AT CITY TRA	INS.
Training Comment	Bay City and Saginaw. Mack'w & Marq'e Ex Night Express	*9 00 a m *6.05 p m †11.00 p m	*9.00 p m *10.45 a m *6.30 a m
1 5:40 8 for 12 0 - 5 MG	TOLEBO	TRAINS.	
	Cincinnett Propose	an oke we	45 40 mm

weighs from one pound to 6,600 pounds (8 tons): ize of platform 6 by 12 feet. Price, \$85, and Michigan Farner one year.



eighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons) ze of platform 8 by 14 feet.

Price \$48 50 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year Price \$4850 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.
In ordering, give the number of scale you select
Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and full
directions for setting up; either of these scales can
be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan
dise, the only difference is in the platform.
All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in
Chicago without extra charge. Every seale will be
perfect and will be as guaranteed by us and the
manufacturers, and the prices above are only onehalf or one-third the assail prices for the same article. To get the scales at above prices of course
the money must be sent to us, and the sender must
become a subscriber to the FARMER.
Address all orders to

GIBBONS BROTHERS.





WINE For SELF-BINDING HARVESTERS. Prevents kinking and breaking of the twine. Forces the twist through the tension to the needle, thereby strengthening the twine and knot. Saves its cost every day. Fits any Binder. Price, 31 prepaid. Circular free. F. N. LANG, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

FRUIT DRYERS
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. Serie for Circular. ZIMMERMAN M'FG CO., BURLINGTON, IOWA j-15-13t

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE. XECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—
L' Notice is hereby given that in pursua ce of a license granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of September, 188', by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, is the matter of the estate of flugb B. McIntyre deceased, we shall on the 30th day of August, 1885, commencing at ten o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bit der at the Griswold Street entrance of the City Hall in Detroit, all the interests of said deceased is lot one (1) of block "A" of the Thempson Farm (1) called), and in lots twenty-ne (21) and twenty-two (22) on the west side of Twentieth Street, De troit, between Porter and Baker Streets. For information apply to the undersigned or their attorneys, atkinson & Atkinson, 19 Rowland Street, Detreit, Hick.

BON aLD Mc AGGART.

Executors of the estate of Hugh B. McIntyre, deceased.

10 The Sale By

Cheap Farms Hurt & Jones.
Real Estate Agents,
jess-set

brood-nest. As soon as the outside sec-

tions are far enough advanced to bear inversion, change them to the centre of the case, then invert the whole case, and all the sections will be finished at nearly the same time. Inversion causes the bees to attach the combs to the sections all around, and thus makes them bear shipment much better. Swarming is also lessened by reversing the combs, as the removal of the honey gives more room store homey in them; if done after the desire for swarming. It also has a tenbees cease storing honey in them, it will dency to the destruction of the queen



Lafayette, Panville, Decatur, Springfield, St Louis, Kansas City, and points west and Southwest.

A full line of Round Trip Tickets to all land points in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Toras A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, Ticket agent, Detroit, Ticket agent, Detroit, F. CHANDLER, Commercial Ag't, Detroif G. P. & T. Ag't, St. Louis, Mo.

Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices. Me woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, Merrill block and Depot. All trains arrive and depart on Central Standard time, which is 88 min utes slower than Detroit time.

Chicago Trains	going west	from west
New York Limited Ex. Mail, via Main&Air line Day Express Kal. & Three Rivers Ac Evening Express Pacific Express	\$1.30 p m *7.00 a m *9.10 a m *4.00 p m \$8.00 p m \$9.15 p m	\$11.15 p s *6.00 p s *6.45 p s *11.45 a s \$ 8.00 a s § 6.00 a s
GRAND BAP	IDS TRAINS.	
Day Express Grand Rapids Express. Night Express	*9.10 a m *4.00 p m \$9.15 p m	*6.45 ps *11.45 a s *6.00 a s
BAGINAW AND B	AT CITY TRA	INS.
Bay City and Saginaw. Mack'w & Marq'e Ex Night Express	*9 00 a m *6.05 p m †11.00 p m	*9.00 p s *10.45 a s *6.30 a s
TOLEBO	TRAINS.	
Cincinnati Express	*8.25a m	*5.40 pm

St. L. Cin, Clev and Col Grose Isle Accom.... Cincinnati Express.... Toledo Express.... Leave. going east. Buffalo and Toronto Trains.
Atlantic Express.
Accommodation.
Fast Day Express.
New York & Boston Ex
Limited Express.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

The 5 40 p m train will arrive, and the 3 40 p m train depart from the Third street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Dally except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 66 Woodward Ave., or. Jefferson, Merrill block.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE BAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office, St Woodward ave., cor. Jefferson, Merrill block. Trains run on Central Standard Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. 10:355 m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *3:35 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp *9:55 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp *9:55 p m
Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car
on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays †Daily. C. A. WARREN P. & T. Age; DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE

December 28, 1885.
Pioneer East and West Line through the Uppe Peninsula of Michigan. 70. 2. Ro. 1. P. M. 1 40 A. Marquette ... D 9 05 2 30 1 13 45 3 25 Munising ... 12 45 3 25 Munising ... 12 05 Via M. C. or G. R. & I. Roads and Com

Via M. C. or G. R. & I. Roads and Connections.

6 15 a m A. Mackinaw City. D 9 30 p m

10 25 p m ... Bay City 6 45 a m

8 35 ... Saginaw 6 30 ...

5 05 ... Grand Rapids. 10 30 ...

2 15 ... Kalamazoo 1 1 40 p.m

4 10 ... Port Huron 10 40 ...

Nos. 1 and 2 are express trains and run daHy making close connections at Mackinaw City with Michigan Central night trains

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth and the Northwest.

Trains run by Central Standard Time,

A. WATSON, E. W. ALLEN,

Gen'l Supt., Gen'l P. & T. Agent.

Marquette, Mich.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL.

CHICAGO Veterinary College

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JOSEPH HUGHES, MR. C V 9.,

120 25th St Chicago, Us. je82eow5m



STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1886.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Postoffice as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 47,500 bu., against 39,550 bu., the previous week and 74,500 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 127,277 bu. against 301,008 the previous week, and 132,546 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 522,851 bu., against 617,590 last week and 492,214 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on June 26 was 29,483,665 bu. against 30,909,101 the previous week, and 37,947,625 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 1,425,436 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending June 25 were 1,591,758 bu., against 1,506,420 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 12,494.373 bu. against 4, 484,931 for the corresponding eight weeks

The past week has been an active one in the wheat market, the sales footing up 81,000 bu. spot and 3,242,000 bu. of options, a total of 3.533,000 bu. The week 5d.@6s. 7d. Market improving. previous they were 1,868 000, and for the same week last year 1,506,000 bu. The market has ruled active, irregular, but generally stronger, the tendency being toward higher rates, especially on futures. The Boards of Trade throughout the country closed down on Friday night, and did no further business until Tuesday. At unfavorable crop reports, a good export demand, and the desire of the "shorts to cover their deals before the holidays. which induced them to buy heavily at the advanced prices. The Chicago market also closed firm after spells of alternate weakness and strength. An advance of 1#c per bu, was established, as compared with the previous day's prices. A great deal of wheat was bought on New York account. The cable reports were weak in the morning, but closed firm, with California wheat 1d. per cental higher. Toledo was quiet, with spot quoted at 791@ prices in all the markets were the highest.

The following table exhibits the daily 10th to July 5th inclusive.

	white.	white.	164.	red.	
June 10	. 8014	****		****	
* 11	79%		79	78	
* 12			784		
* 14			7016	****	
" 15		****	7707	****	
44 18	8044	****	7914	****	
* 16	. 80%	****	****	****	
** *** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		****		75	
4 18	. 81	****		75	
* 19	. 81	****	8014		
** 21	. 80%	****	81	75	
4 92	. 80		7914	75	
** 23	8014		81	75	
" 24			81		
** 25			8014	75	
** 26		****	8014		
** 28	81	****	8044	75	
84 00	82		0078	75	
# 99	88	****	****	10	
" 30		****	81%	****	
July 1			8011	76	
* 2	81%		801/	78	
* 3			****	****	
to 15					

In futures business was very active, but dealings were largely confined to No. 2 19 was 2,581,763 bu., against 2,730,982 bu red. The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

2 2 8	A	July	Aug.	Sept
Tuesday	** * * * * * * * *	8114		
Wednesday		8134	8114	****
Thursday	*********	8.14		****
Friday	*******	811		
Saturday		01/8		*****
Monday			****	
monday				

For No. 2 red the closing prices on th

warious deals each day were as follows:	of th	e past	week
Tuesday	July	August	Sept.
	79%	78%	79
	79%	79%	7916
	79%	79%	7936

One of the causes for the advance in wheat has been the reduction of elevator | The Chicago market has been active the charges; the rates have been put down to past week, and at the close was strong to per bushel, or one half the previous and higher. Last sales were at 284@29c charge. But beyond that is the fact that for No. 2 mixed spot, July delivery at the press the dealers, and the speculators are getting it through their skulls that the and 27 c for October. The Milwaukee outlook for a good crop of wheat is daily becoming less promising, that stocks are being rapidly depleted by the large demand for export, and the belief that the ported. For July delivery No. 2 mixed country is nearly bare of wheat beyond are quoted at 26to per bu., and September the "visible supply." In another column | at 27c. The New York market is also rewe give an editorial from the Chicago Bridene on this point, which only cornoborates what we have been feiterating for the past month. The chances for a at 84 c. The stronger toffs noted in the fair crop of spring wheat is growing less every day, the unexampled drouth having nearly ruined large areas. In its combusiness again opens. mercial columns the Chicago Tribune of Saturday said:

"Wheat went up yesterday, not quite so decidedly as it did July 2, 1887, but it was very strong. In both cases the advance was the day after a reduction in the rates of grain storage in this city went into effect, but the causes were different. Then it was excessive rain. Now it is excessive dryness. The news of yesterday from the Northwest was to the effect that unless a market was to the effect

weather there is unreasonably cold, and vegetation has been much retarded. As the season advances the unpromising outlook for the crop is becoming more

Reports by mail from France state that up to the middle of June it had been exessively rainy, and while it subsequently improved, it remained cold for the season Farmers are complaining seriously of the effects of the late heavy rains upon the wheat crop; as they came just at the clooming period, much harm has proba bly been done. Rye is also unfavorably reported upon, but barley and oats promise well. More genial weather is pressingly needed. With less favorable crop reports, holders of wheat have been firmer, and although it was difficult to obtain any advance, owing to the continued reserve of buyers, the tendency in the country markets at last advices was upwards.

From Russia official returns upon the condition of the crops have been received. They show that winter wheat has suffered material injury from heavy rains, lack of snow and severe frosts and is now backward and unsatisfactory. Rye has fared better. Spring sowing accomplished late, owing to rains and frosts. Grass scarce and back ward. The drouth in South Russia has been broken, but severe injury has been inflicted upon the crops in some sections, causing serious loss to the farm-

In Germany and Holland the outlook is quite promising.

The following table shows the amount f wheat in sight, including the visible supply in the U.S. and Canads, and the amount on passage for the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe, on the date named, as compared with the same

g	On passage for Continent of Europe On passage for Continent of Europe	
	Tota' bushels June 19	56,829 10
i	Total previous week	58,608,18 57,057,94 61,218,40
- 1		

The receipts of home and foreign grown wheat in the United Kingdom for the week ending June 26 were 1,120,000 to 1,-280,000 bushels more than the estimated consumption. For the eight weeks previous it was 385,226 quarters (8 bu. to the quarter) less than the estimated consump

Quotations at Liverpool yesterday for American wheat were as follows, per cental: Winter, 6s. 5d@6s. 8d.; spring. 6s. 4d. @6s. 6d.: California, No. 1, 6s.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The visible supply of corn in

the country on June 26 amounted to 9,458,143 bu. against 9,388 335 bu. the previous week, and 6,599, the close the market was strong owing to 642 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 69.808 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 1.161.266 bu... against 985,015 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 8 952 738 bu against 6,905,914 bu, for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 1,648 bu., against 3.072 bu. last week and 16,460 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The stocks of corn in this market are practically exhausted. The market has ruled firm all week, with values higher than a week ago. 83c, and July delivery at 794c. The latest and No. 3 at 354c, closing firm. The Chi- for flats, two in a box. Skims are en irely No. 2 yellow, 33@33tc for No. 3 yellow, stock has been taken, and there is no ac-344@354c for No. 2, and 314@324c for No. cumulation. In the New York market to the close, and those who had contracts previous week, but the market was slow 374c. The rains of last week did not reach speculators closing their June contracts, growth of corn is being greatly retarded The Daily Bulletin of Saturday says of by a lack of moisture. The Liverpool the market: market is reported easy but lower, with fair demand, and new mixed western quoted at 4s. 111. per cental for spot, 4s. ld. for June delivery, and 4s. 1d. for July and August.

The visible supply of this grain on June the previous week, and 3,653,684 bu. June 27, 1885. The exports for Europe the past week were 185,075 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 1,328,714 bu. against 176,738 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1885. The visible supply shows a decrease of 149,219 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 23,800 bu., against 9,404 bu. the previous week. The market here has ruled quiet and

steady, with values showing little change since our last report. No. 2 white are quoted at 341c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 30 @31c, and light mixed at 34c. At the west there has been quite a flurry in oats. 291c, 271c for August, 271c for September. market was firm and higher, with No. 2 mixed western at 29c. The Toledo mar ket closed quiet, with no spot sales re. ported slightly higher but not very active. Quotations there are 40c for No. 2 white spot, No. 3 do. at 362c, and No. 2 mixed western markets will-probably cause an advance in the Now York market when

Hon. ALONZO SESSIONS, one of Michigan gan's best known public men, a successful farmer, stock-grower, business mar and politican, died at his home near Ionia on Saturday last, aged 76 years. Mr. Sessions was one of the early pioneers, and died upon the farm he had dug out of the wilderness years ago. He was a man of that unless a general rain comes soon the spring wheat crop will be very widely a setive life earned the respect of his neighstrict integrity, and during his long and bors and a large circle of political friends. Late advices from Great Britain say the He was a representative American chizen.

who conscientiously and faithfully performed all the duties of an active life, and whose loss will be severely felt by the county whose material interests he did so much to advance.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There is no change to note in the butter market here. Quotations are 10@19c for good to choice dairy packages, and 15@16c for creamery, with 17c sometimes paid for an extra fine article. The supply is yet large, although it was expected that the warm weather would cause a falling off in the receipts. The fight with bogus butter is still on, but the contestants are kicking up such a dust in Washington that it is hard to say which is shead. It begins to look as if the bill taxing it would not be reached by the Senate; but it may do so yet. The Chicago market is quoted dull for everything except the finest grades, which are now held at 15c; choice dairy is quoted at 10@12c, ordinary to good at 9@11c, ordinary at 7@8c, and packing stock at 5@6c. At New York the market is in much the same condition as a week ago, with a slight improvement in fancy stock. The Daily Bulletin of Saturday says of the market:

Bulletin of Saturday says of the market:

"Strictly choice has sold at some advance, and especially nice lines of creamery tubs, as the speculative element still has faith in ice, and the theory that this is surely to be the season when cold storage will pay, just as they have talked in fact for the past three years. It may be noted, however, that actual consumptive demand has not amounted to much if any more than a week ago, and some of the trade think there is already a falling off, the pail trade proving relatively very dull and without guotable gain on price dull and without quotable gain on price except for a few special selections in a except for a few special selections in small way. Exporters have handled mot stock both of creamery and low gradiout were extremely close in selecting an grading, and with a few exceptions have paid no advance over last week. No has the quantity taken afforded mucrelief, os tons of butter remain on han for which no outlet has been provided to the cone suggested from the present nor is one suggested from the prese outlook, and holders are feeling discou

Quotations in that market yesterd re es follows

Were as lollows.		
BASTERN STOOK.		
Creamery, pails, fancy		@17% @17
Creamery, prime	16	@1616 6@15
Creamery, fair	18	@14
Creamery, ordinary	10	@18
State half-firkin tubs, fine, do	15	@1516
State, half-firkin tubs, fair, do	13	@14%
State half-firkin tubs, ordinary State dairy, Welsh prime	143	
State dairy, Welsh, fine	18	@14
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western imitation creamery, choice	12	@18
Western do, good to prime	10	@111% @12
Western dairy, fine	10	3
Western dairy, ordinary	10	
Western factory, fancy fresh, Western factory, choice	9	@ 914
Western factory, fair to good	7	@ 81/2
Western factory, ordinary	5	0 6
Grease	-7	

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending June 25 were 391,645 hs., against 335,427 hs. the previous week, and 330,443 hs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1885 were 473,183 lbs.

CHEESE.

Our local market remains quiet, steady and unchanged. Quotations here are 9@ 9tc for full cream State, 81@9c for New York, and 71@8c for Ohio. At retail full creams are selling at 16@18c per lb. The Chicago market has been fairly active all week, with values about the same as last reported. Quotations there are 8c for No. 2 spot is quoted here at 371c per bu., Young America, 6c for cheddars, and 7c cago market has also advanced, and neglected, and almost unsalable at 1@3c. Receints are heavy but so far all 3. The shipping demand was active up cheese has sold higher than during the out were buying to cover them. The To- and dragging, with shippers holding off ledo market was firm, with spot No. 2 at for better terms. There has been a slight 37c, July delivery at 37c, and August at advance at Liverpool, said to be due to a considerable area of this State, and the which the "shorts" had to do at a loss.

"To-day's market was quite unsettled and to some extent nominal, owing to the continued stand-off and more or less de-termined skirmishing for fractional advermined sarimisating for reactions advantages. There did not appear to be a very large amount of the supply free from engagement, yet the offerings were receiving only indifferent attention, with buyers views fixed at a somewhat lower line of valuation than owners were read line of valuation than owners were ready to concede. Indeed, the report that 7½c had been paid in the country yesterday appeared to make receivers quite stubborn at 7½c, and it is understood that a few were closed at that rate, but just as good sold at 7fc, and finally at 7fc, ti the latter up to the close of regular hours seemed an exception and hardly quotable alone, especially as some of the lots, it is understood, would carry over rather than that they should be sold at a loss. Mediand 59,688 bu. at the corresponding date um or off qualities, the light and full in 1885. larity, while the Ohio flats continue at about old figures. There was a at about old figures. The

re as follow		at m	arket	yesterd
e factory, far e factory, cr e factory, go e factory, go e factory, far e factory, or e factory, ni e factory, ni e dead skimi o flate	noice ime bod edium dinary. ght ski	ms as, sele	ctions.	714 G 614 G 514 G 414 G 6 G

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 78,043 boxes against 61,628 boxes the previous week and 78,533 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending July 1 foot up 5,852,609 lbs., against 5,613,429 lbs. the previous week, and 2,803,110 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 8,807,653 lbs. Of the exports, 2,247,820 lbs. were from Montreal

The Liverpool market is quoted steady, with quotations on American cheese at 39s. per pwt., an advance of 6d. per cwt. from the prices quoted a week ago.

AT the London rool sales now in pro

sales, twenty per cent, has been well maintained, and prices are now about equal to those of a year ago. The tariff which imposes ten cents a pound on greasy wool, twenty on washed and thirty on scoured, renders only about ten per cent of the wools available for the American buyer. Washed and scoured wools are barred out, and as ten cents must be paid whether wool shrinks fifty wo or sixty-five per cent, the American buyer can purchase only choice fine wools of light shrinkage, on which the competition is always brisk.

WOOL.

The strong feeling in the wool markets at the west is reflected in the reports from eastern points. The markets there are gradually advancing to a point which will enable late purchases at the west to be laid down there at a profit. The early purchases of wool in this and adjoining States will pay buyers a profit of 5@6c. The Boston market is quoted firm and more active, and quotations on nearly all grades have been advanced within the week. The sales in that market the past week aggregated 4,999,550 lbs. of domestic and 737,000 lbs. of foreign, against 8,425,-750 lbs. of domestic and 1,188,750 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 2 257 845 lbs. of domestic and 65,000 lbs. of foreign for the corresponding week last year. Among the sales of washed fleece in that market the past week were Ohio XX at 85c. Ohio X at 32c. Ohio medium at 36c. Michigan X at 311@32c, Michigan No. 1 at 34c, and 250,000 lbs. of Michigan fancy at 31@32c. Quotations in the Boston market Saturday were as follows: Ohio XX and above..... 285

ore	Olio AA	000
	Ohio X 81	@32
ie,	Ohio No 1	@35
nd	Michigan X 31	@32
ve	Michigan No. 1	@34
	Fine O io delaine	Ø234
or	Michigan delaine 39	@38
ch	Unmerchantable Michigan	@25
nd	Unmerchantable Ohio	@26
	No. 1 combing washed 85	@86
ed,	Kentucky three-eighths blood combing. 27	@28
ent	Kentucky one-qua ter blood combing 27	6 28
ır.	Texas fine, twelve months 23	25
**	Texas fine, six to eight months 19	@21
	Texas fall fine	@18
av	Texas fall medium	Ø20
-3	Georgia unwas ed	@28
	California northern spring free 25	@27
		@28
714		@16
7	Free fall	@21
614	Fall low 12	@15
5	Wyoming fine 17	@21
4	do medium 20	@24
8	Eastern Oregon 21	@28
8	Kansas choice fine 23	@23
516	do medium 24	@25
414	do fair fine 19	@20
8	do do medium	Ø53
5	Montana choice fine 24	@ 52
4	do fine medium	@26
2	do off grades 19	@20
	California pulled 32	@85
	Extra pulled	@30
8	Combing do medium 34	@85
11/6	Montevideo	@58
8	Australian cross bred	@84
	Anstralian combing 36	(0.89
•	Australian clotning 30	@88
936	The New York market has also	been
316	more ective with higher values	14

more active with higher values ruling than a week ago. We note sales in that market of Michigan X at 32c, New York State X at 31c, No. 1 fleece at 37c and fine unwashed at 24c. Texas and California wools are also in demand at enhanced values. The U. S. Economist says of the

"American buyers are hunting for sup-plies in London to day to suit their re-quirements with no great degree of luck, and hence all at once they have sent scouts learound our own Continent buying up every thing desirable all along the lines. Such a season for buying wool in the United States was never known before. The wools of Michigan have gone up from 1@25 to 26@31c, and Ohio, which opened t 24@25c, now stands at 31@34c. Even in Wisconsin prices have advanced to 33c and they are paying this price in cash for washed fleeces there to day. Four Eastern mills and five Eastern houses have done all the heavy buying, but Philadelphia declaration. vere early in the wool regions, and did heavy buying. Nearly all the wool clip has passed out of farmers' hands, and very little that can be classed as good double XX Ohio, except little blanket lots sold below 30 cents. We shall quote none of this sort now below 35@36c, and very soon it will be up 2 and 3 cents a pound more. We have the names of all the principal buyers through the several wool regions, but it would serve no good end to publish them. All we can say now that the clip of the United States will be short 15 to 20 million pounds, thus: Tex as, 7 millions; Ohio, 3 do; Michigan 2 do; Wisconsin, 2; Indiana, 1; California ‡ do Wisconsin, 2; Indiana, 1; California, ½ do; New York, ½ do; Kansas, ½ do; New Eng-land States, ½ do; Illinois, 1; other States, 2. while there will be an increase in Oregon and Montevideo of 5 millions."

In its weekly review of the market the

Boston Commercial Balletin says: "The market has ruled active through out the week but except in the case of Georgia and Ohio XX wool, we are un able to make any further advance on quo able to make any further advance on quotations. The sales are exceeding large but to a considerable extent consist of speculative purchases between dealers, the number of manufacturers in the market being less than last week. The tone of business is unquestionably exceedingly strong, but there is to be noted in some quarters a disposition to question any quarters a disposition to question any rapid advance at present. Wool, with the exception of delaine, is now fully as high as the highest poin; touched in 1885. Several leading mills are known to possess a three months' stock and others have hastily rounded out theirs during the past few weeks. More Montevideo wool has been shipped abroad from Boston this

"The goods market is strong. Manufacturers of hosiery, fiannel and dress goods are obtaining slightly enhanced prices, but the cassimere and worsted prices, but the cassimere and worsted mills cannot raise the price of the goods manufactured between to-day and Sepember, as they are already under con

The same paper has the following propects and prices:

"Ohio and Pennsylvania Recess.—Ohio XX is now firm at 35c, but the stock of fleeces as yet received is light. Medium fleeces, washed and unwashed, have been in demand. There is little wool in first hands now in Ohio. Quotations in the country range from 30@32c.

Michigan fleece.—Michigan X is now strong at 32c which at the close was the lowest figure quoted. From Michigan comes the report that 33c has been paid in some cases. Plenty of wool, however, has been bought as low as 28c, and until this is disposed of, the higher figure can only hold as a basis of sales to the extent that sallers are influenced by the cost of that sellers are influenced by the cost of duplicating stocks. At thirty-two cents Michigan X pays a good profit to early

"Combing and Delains .- The demand for the London wool sales now in progress, very little but with a lonial wool is offered. Liverpool is the great center of the coarse wool trade, and a so for carpet wools. The London sales opened June 16th, and will probably last four or five weeks. The total amount of wool offered is over 350,000 bales or roughly 140,000 will be sident of the last of the Arington & Pacific mills for England is thought to point towards a scarcity of domestic wools of this description and free purchase of such foreign wool as English and Irish combing. Missouri \(\frac{1}{2} \) and \(\frac{1}{2} \) blood combing and clothing is quoted at 25\(\frac{1}{2} \) 28c in St. Louis the Louis of the Arington & Pacific mills for England is thought to point towards a scarcity of domestic wools of this description and free purchase of such foreign wool as English and Irish combing is over 350,000 bales or roughly 140,000.

Reports from the London wool sales are of a sustaining character, the attendance of bidders being large and the demand

for good merino wool very strong. On cross bred wools the advance is very light, not exceeding 1c per lb. as compared with the last series of sales. The advance on Australian and Montevideo is from 25 to 30 per cent. The sales close July 29th, if not earlier on account of the offerings being cleared off.

VERY LATEST. Yesterday's despatches from the London wool sales say the bidding was animated,

and business improving.

Texas Paper on the Wool Tariff

A San Antonio paper has the following in regard to the tariff on wool. It is a statement of facts that is inexorable in its logic, and worth all the special pleadings of those who would favor a course that must inevitably result in the ruin of this great industry:

"We all know now what this tariff hard experience to convince even the sheepmen, and it is a dear bought experience, but one likely to remain. Either the tariff of '67 must be restored, or the wool industry will, without a doubt, be blotted out in Texas. And what does this mean? It means not only a direct loss of millions of dollars to the owners of flocks, but millions of dollars to the State, and the return of a vast Territory to the condition of an unproductive waste. This immense industry was built up in a tariff to become the leading production of west and southwest Texas; and in addition to the millions of dollars directly invested in sheep brought into market hundreds of thousands of acres of wild unproductive, non-tax-paying lands and made them valuable and tax-producing, adding largely to the support of the State. And more than that, so stimulated the business that Texas wools at last approached in fineness the wools of other older wool-producing countries. In fact, there is no estimating the wealth that directly and indirectly came pouring into the lap of Texas from this great industry, until it received a check in 1882, since which time it has been going down and down until now it has reached the point where it began, and ruin stares it in the

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of vesterday, in its review of the British grain trade dur ing the past week, says: "The brilliant and unbroken summer

pecially American. Two cargoes of wheat arrived; nine cargoes were sold, four were withdrawn and two remain. The trade forward is almost nominal. At to-day's market wheats and flour were quiet and unchanged."

A CORRESPONDENT at Dexter, who does not wish us to use his name, inquires about the truth of a story which has been published in some of the State papers, accusing Mr. C. G. Luce, master of the State Grange, of being concerned in the Bohemian oats swindle. The story needs no refutation where Mr. Luce is known, but as every one may not know him, we feel constrained to give it a most emphatic denial. Mr. Luce is neither a knave nor a fool, and those are the two classes who invest in Bohemian oats. As master of the State Grange he has condemned the swindle, as has the Grange Visitor, the organ of that body. In fact. the Visitor has been as emphatic and outspoken in its condemnation of the swindle as has the FARMER, and the Grange, as a body, has also condemned the business. Our correspondent can give a denial to the story, no matter who it comes from.

THE horses advertised for sale in this issue by Mr. C. F. Moore, of St. Clair, are worthy of the attention of horsemen The Clyde stallions are very promising, and the four-year-old is having a success ful season. There is money in these horses to any one who understands handling them. The young roadster stock are bred from Ben Hulett, by Louis Napole on, dam by Bay Middleton, and Monarch Jr., the trotting stallion owned by Mr. Mark Hopkins, of St. Clair. There is not a poor colt in the lot, either of the Clydes or the roadster stock. The Clyde mares are just what a breeder requires who wants to breed Clyde horses, as they have been carefully selected and are in fine shape, sound and right in every way. 40

Stock Notes.

Mr. F. A. Braden of Bancroft, Shiawass County, has sold to Mr. John Tubbs of Ovid. Clinton Co., the yearling bull Stapleton, by Lord Raspberry 2d 48633, dam Bell, running to Imp. Stapleton Lass by Sailor. This is on of the bulls mentioned in last week's FARMER in the notes on Mr. Braden's herd.

At the Kentucky Shorthorn sales held in June, Mr. Wm. T. Johnson, of Northville, Wayne County, purchased the three year old heifer Alice Airdrie 10th, with her red heifer calf by Barrington Duke 2d 37622, for \$170. On the dam's side she is a Henrietta. Also the three year-old Young Mary cow, Bonny Hillhurst 10th, with heifer calf, for \$165. These four females will make a fine addition to his

MR. W. C. WIXOM also attended the Kentucky sales, and he is credited with the follow lowing purchases: The Henrietta cow Maggie Wellington 2d, coming three years old, with heifer calf. for \$130. The Young Mary heifer Lillie Belle Barrington 2d, two years old, for

MR. HOMER BROOKS, of Wixom, was also a

wool at 30c Delaine is a dead cook in the were certainly very cheap animals, and should pit. Ohio delaine is not worth over 34c. be a good investment for Mr. Brooks.

to J. Allshouse, Adrian, Mich.

MR. W. C. WIXOM, of Wixom, Oakland Co.

follows. "We have for years maintained uestion means; it has taken five years of pose cattle, size should be an essential dozon years prior to the reduction of the the prices received is considered in comparison ounds of milk in one day at two milkings.

ouyer at the Kentucky sales. His purchases were as follows: The Henrietta cow Fortune 7th, seven years old, red in color, for which he bid \$110. Also the yearling helfer Virginia Wellington 2d, red with a little white, of the same family, for which he paid \$105. These

MESSES. OLDS & BACON, of York, Mich. have recently sold from their Washtenaw herd of Holstein-Frieslans the yearling bull Butcher Boy 3981 H. H. B. to C. Bur'ison, Mason Lenawee County, Also to F. S. Olds, Nors Mich., the yearling bull Mazetta Prince 4821 H. H. B.; sire, Linwood 3252 H. H. B.; dam imported cow Mazetta 6324 H. H. B. Bull calf

has purchased from W. W. Hamilton, of Lexington, Ky., the young Shorthorn bull Bar rington Duke 7th, by 2d Duke of Kent 51119 dam Barrington Lally 3d (Vol. 28 A. H. B.) by Barrington Duke 37632. The 2d Duke of Kent was also by Barrington Duke 37622 and he is thus a grandson through both sire and dam of the celebrated 14th Duke of Thornedale, which sold for \$17,900. He is red in color, and described as a very handsome animal. Mr. Wixom can be congratulated upon securing so promising a young bull to GEO. E. BROWN & Co., of Aurora, Ill., write

that inasmuch as Helsteins are a general purpoint in their selection, and have in our pur chases for the last twelve years made it only secondary to milk-producing qualities. That large weight can be found accompanying the very best milk-producing qualities we have emonstrated, as in our herd of one hundred cows many of the older ones weigh in ordinary milking flesh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, and have milk records equaling if not exceeding any that are cared for in a similar manner That our judgment has been correct, and that our efforts have been appreciated by in telligent buyers, will be readily conceded when the numbers of large cattle we have sold and with those of other herds where a large milk yield was the only consideration. Recently prominent member of the Holstein-Friesian Association (himself owning a large herd of choice milking Holsteins) purchased of us for a Massachusetts syndicate who wished to establish a herd of Holsteins in Montana for practical purposes only, 32 cows and a bull, at prices in excess of those at which cattle of qual mi'k records but of less weight could have been procured; at the same time paying us what we considered a very high compliment in saying, that without doubt, after having seen all the noted herds of Holsteins, our herd veraged larger, that is, more weight for age considering their milking qualities, than any herd in the United States. Some of the cow sold, at two years old weighed 1,200 pounds, and some of the older ones reaching as high as 1,600 pounds in moderate flesh. The bull sold was Langspeen's Hendrik (H. H. B. 2069) which at twelve months old weighed 1,205 pounds, and now when considerably less than two years old, tips the beam at 1,600 pounds. That it may be understood that this unusua weight is not his only qualification we will say that his dam Langspeen (H. H. B. 9109) is a cow which in ordinary flesh weighs about 1 600 pounds, and on grass alone has yielded over 70

Sheep and Wool Notes. CARPET wools are reported by cable as very

irm, and prices are advancing. AUSTRALIAN wools have advanced about seven per cent. over opening prices since the London sales began.

THE amount of Montevideo wool shipped to London by United States owners is reported at nearly five millions of pounds.

THE English wool clip is being placed o the market. Prices on Shropshire and Southdown are about the same as a year ago, namely, 111/d. for Shropshire and 101/d. for

THE aggregate receipts of wool in the Bos-179 100 pales domestic and 58,046 bales foreign against 196 154 hales domestic and 32 936 hale foreign for the corresponding period of 1885 This is a decrease of 24,054 bales domestic and an increase of 25,110 bales foreign. But som writers assert that the decrease in the customs duty did not increase importations.

MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officia List of Transfers.

J W Newbury—One ram J W N 151, to Clayton Mallory, Crooked Creek, Ind.; six ewes to Kell & Rainy, Homer, Mich.; ten ewes to W J Godfrey, Moscow; one ewe to Wm Reed,

Liberty.

M & C Olney—One ram M & C Olney 107. to
D Olney, Mendon; one ram do 154, to D F
Spalding, Richland; one ram do 106, to H R
Yaple, Mendon; one ram do 151, to D Purdle. Leonidas; six rams do 102, 108, 110, 152, 155, 156, to L Burnett, Union City, Mich; two ewes to J D Sumner, Kalamazoo; three ewes

ewes to J D Sumner, Kalamazoo; three ewes to J A Giboney, Kalamazoo. Thomas Smith—One ram T Smith 101 to Geo Cushman, De Witt; one ram do 107, to J C Stoughton, Williamston; one ram do 106, to J Chanman, Bath; two ewes to Doty Cushman,

De Witt.

John H Snow—One ram A Snow 40 to A D
Simonsou, Bloomfield: one ram do 69, to Alex
Bell, Southfield; one ram do 54, to Samuel
Bell, Southfield.

L Sprague—One ram L Sprague 62, to Wm
Yerkes, Northville; one ram do 70 to C Durfee, Plymouth; eight ewes to O Sample, Wixom; three ewes to J M Green, Farmington;

one ewe to A Bowen, Wixom.

C M Thornton Jr.—One ewe to W M Chapnan, Northville. man, Northville.
CB Van Dyne—Two ewes to Jas Baldwin,

Ovid.

Van Gieson Bros—One ram V G Bros 45, and one ewe to F Allen, Lakeview.

C C Warner—One ram C C Warner 202, to F Rentchler Saline; one ram do 207, to E Rebinson, Saline; one ram do 209, to George Linsley, Saline; two rams do 204, 214, to Cobb & Le Barron, Saline; one ram do 201, to Albert Warner, York; one ram do 210, to A Meyers, Saline; one ram do 212 to C Isbell, Saline; two rams do 205, 213 to A Linderman, Saline; one ram do 206, to G Olds, York; one ram do 46, to N H Isbell, Saline.

ram do 208, to G Olds, York; one ram do 46, to N H Isbell, Saline.

E B Welch—One ram E B Welch 23, to A B Riford, Benton Harbor; one ram do 48, to C Wilcox, Paw Paw; one ram do 33, to A McWilliams, Decatur; one ram do 32, to J Meyers, Glendale; one ram do 37 to E Smith, Paw Paw; one ram do 38, to Chas Earls, Paw Paw; one ram do 44, and one ewe to M Chamberlain, Plainwell; four ewes to J A Giboney, Kalsmago.

Kalamazoo.
Wm C Witherell+One ram W C W 51, to F N Bowen, Tecumseh; one ram do 59 to Wm F N Bowen, Tecumseb; one ram do 59. to Wm Pease, Manchester; one ram do 58, to H With-erill, Clinton; one ram do 58, to John Bunting, A A Wood-One ram A A Wood 179, to R D

A A Wood—One ram A A Wood 179, to R D Palmer, Brooklyn; one ram do 108 to A B Hamlin, Saline; one ram do 182, to S F Gridley & Son, Ypeilanti; one ram do 177, to N. R. Watling, Ypsilanti; one ram do 177, to H P Finley, Ann Arbor; one ram do 168, to F & N Oltnew, Saline; one ram do 174 to L Lewis Todd, Flat Rock; one ram do 196 to J Chison, Hanover; 13 ewes to S R Crittenden, Saline; five ewes to J A Bartholemew, Hillsdale; 11 ewes to W W Williams, Eaton Rapids; two ewes to G F Harrington, Paw Yaw.

Williams, Eaton Rapids; two ewes to G F Harrington, Paw Paw. F C Wood—Five ewes to Ira E Wood, Saline; four ewes to Wm Duncau. Plymouths George Wright—Ore ram G Wright 56, to J Elliott, Rives Junction; one ram do 54, to H Norton, Howell; one ram do 57, to B W Sweet, Stockbridge.

Wm B Ansterburg—One ram F H P501 NE Kennedy, Somerset; one ram J W Bents i, to A E Howell, Albion; one ram Wmhalord 41, to C Ball, Albion.

James Hoyt—One ram J Hoyt 107, to Jens Allen, Milan; one ram do 110, to R C Allen Milan;

Milan.

D B & H L Sears—One ram D B & H L Stars—Ore ram do 53 to Goodale, Ann Arbor; one ram do 53 to Goodale, Ann Arbor.

Kalmbach, Ann Arbor.

W E Boyden—One ram W E B 91 top.
Coddington; one ram do 52, to J G McG
Delhi Mills; on ram H W Jones 286, to M
Roost, Delhi Mills; three ewes to Base Roost, Delhi Mill Bros. Delhi Mills. N E Severance—

verance—Four ewes to E F Brom W. J. G DEAN, Secret

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Caro citizens voted to bond the village in the sum of \$3,000 for a town hall. Lansing can secure a rolling mill if

Sam Jones spoke to something over the coople at Eaton Rapids last week. The 100th birthday of John Batchelder vaccelebrated at Blackman, Jackson Co., las

Belding Bros. are about to erect a all factory at Belding. A good bonus has been raised.

Wm. Wright, living near Galesburg, was a badly gored by a bull last week, that he different his injuries.

The Howell Ropublican booms E. McPhenos for State treasurer, on the next Republican ticket in Michigan. The Hudson creamery made 6,000 pounds of outter in one week, recently, and it may way-up" butter, too.

Charlotte Republican: Shu'er & Palmer's amous trotter Syndicate 2:25%, worth \$3.00, lied suddenly last week.

The Caro Advertiser says the wool clip of Tuscola County this season was considerably less than in former years.

Myron Fretts, of Ludington, took morphise to ease an ulcerated tooth. He took an over-dose, and died from the effect. George Henry, of Belleville, lost a valuable cow last week, drowned in a barrel sunk in the ground for watering purposes.

John C. Shields, of Alpena, has received the nomination for Chief Justi eship of Ar-zona, vice Hon. Sumner Howard, resigned. The University had 100 more students he year than ever before. Three hundred a sixty six students were graduated last we

Prof. A. Williams, chief of the bureau in the geological survey at Washington, takes the presidency of the new mining school at Hough The old Begole & Fox mill property Flint has been bought by Mr. Lawis, of Flint, and is to be converted into a first class paper

The first passenger coach passed over the new T., A. A. & N. railroad between Alma and Mt. Pl-asant last week. Regular trains an now running.

While Philip Gagnier, of Flat Rock, was unceding hay with a hay-fork, one of the these entered his eye, penetrating the brain and auding death. The Penusylvania Gas and Oll Company have leased 10,000 acres of land and are pre-paring to bore for oil and gas near Royal 0ak, 12 miles from Detroit.

Patrick Ryan, who killed John Cunningham at East Saginaw in 1835, but was releasedly the jury's verdict of not guilty, was found drowned at East Saginaw last week.

John Miles, of Rives township, Jackson Co went down a well to remove a stone. The well caved in, burying him, and when the neigh-bors had dug down to him he was dead.

Roger McCaughns, of Byron, fell while at tempting to board a moving train at Fente, had one leg cut off and the other teriby mangled. It is feared he cannot recover. Twenty-two of the conductors on the L.S. & M. S. ratiroad have been "laid off" without explanation or warning. They are wadering whether their official heads are off.

Iwo small children of William Walter, East Tawas, nearly died last week from his supposed, eating currants picked from bush upon which hellebore had been sprinklein kill insects.

Portland Observer: Last Monday W. H. Howard showed us a limb, 1/2 of an inch in diameter of a plum tree, and which was 5/4 inches in length, containing 52 plums. Who can equal that? A lady, Mrs. Keech, has been appointed

verseer of highways in Cann

Kent Co, the first time a woman has occupied that office in this State. Now let her show the residents how to make a good road. The most clip of Kalamazoo County is st down at 240,000 pounds, bought at an average price of 253. It is said there are 10,000 less

sheep in that county than one year ago, and the shortage in the wool clip bears out the statement. Miss Frank Whipple, who disappeared from her home in Adrian, has been traced to Niagara, where she threw herself into the whirlpool. Whether she was suffering from a attack of dementia, or was the victim of a accident is not known.

Three Ann Arbor boys, under 21 years at age, robbed George Collins of \$90 in money, and his watch and chain. Collins, who was intoxicated, was coxxed to an out of the way place, then choked and robbed. One of the boys has been arrested.

Flint Globe: Mr. Lew. Cornwell, the drover, sheared 400 sheep on his farm this year, the aggregate clip being 2,600 pounds which was sold to Saginaw parties for 30 cents per pound. Mr. Cornwell now has 1,000 sheep on his farm fattening for the market. Daniel Curry, of London, Ont, came to this city with an excursion on Dominion day, was taken iil, and white delirious walked out of the window of his room on the second foor of the Michigan Exchange, falling to the store paved courtyard. His injuries will prove fatal.

Small-pox is present among the people of Stalwart, near the boundary line of Chippens and Mackinac counties. Mr. Hannah has lost two children by the disease, and crazed with grief, is roaming the woods. There are no doctors in the place, and everybody who can is leaving.

Grand Rapids Eagle: Richard Harris, of Cascade, sold in this city one day this week 35 fleeces of wool weighing 299 pounds in the aggregate, which brought the very highest market price—35 cents straight. Twenty four lambs have run with the thirty-five sheep all the aumer.

all the summer. Some very fine specimens of granite have been shipped to Port Huron from Point Aux Barques; they compare favorably with the weil known Maine granite, and in all probability Michigan will one day have its large and profitable quarries, as the granite seems well strewn throughout the "Thumb."

well strewn throughout the "Thumb."

It cost Mrs. Wilcox, of Ionia, \$10 to thrive stone at Mrs. Cole, who was carrying a coffee pot full of boiling hot coffee in one hand and had a baby on the other arm. The baby was severely scalded by the boiling fluid, thrown over it by the upsetting of the coffee-pot by the stone. It is these little "passages of politeness" which impress the average American with the gentleness and refinement of women—some women.

Louis Minnie, of Port Huron, had charge of the exhibit of freworks at the Port Huron celebration on Saturday. Sparks from a piece just fired fell upon the remainder of the disjust fired fell upon the remainder of the dip play, and every piece went off. Mr. Minnie's clothing caught fire instantaneously, and before he could make his way from the burning platform, he fell upon it. When the firemen, who were on hand, had put out the fire they found Mr. Minnie's body, so burned as to be and the platform. He had been suffocated by inhaling flame. His assistants also suffered severe burns.

Chicago has a population of 750,000. The Puritan won the yacht race at Marble ead, Mass., last week.

The guards have been removed from the Garfield and Grant tombs. The President last week signed the bill in the Fitz John Porter case.

All the prisoners concerned in the North-Labor troubles closed the Philadelphia rolling mills last week, and 1,500 men are idle in consequence.

Massachusetts has appropriated \$30,000 to ntertain President Cleveland if he will visit, ist commonwealth.

Cornelius Vanderbilt will build a three-story club room in New York for the benefit of the New York Central employes. The total debt of the United States is \$1,464,337,493. The cash in the treasury, available for reduction of this debt, is \$29,283,495.

Henry Ward Beecher is in England and preached to an immense concourse last week, being received with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs:

At midnight of the 30th ult. all the glass factories at Pittaburg, Pa., closed for the summer. The factories number 59, and 8,000 men are out of work till Sept. 1st.

Mexican finances for the currant fiscal year will show a gain of nearly \$3,000,000, owing to the greater strictness with which internal and custom revenues are collected.

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It is charged that a sympathizer with the anarchists has free access to the jurors sworn in the ararchist cases at Chicago. He is supposed to have "fixed" the jury.

C. F. Emery's stables on his breeding farm Bear Cleveland, were burned on the 2nd. The loss on the barns is \$21,000, beside which valuable horses were burned to death.

The assistant secretary of the treasury, W. E. Smith, has resigned to accept a position on a railroad, worth \$10,000 yearly to him. He only received \$4,500 in the government service.

The bill to permit the Minneapolis Sault Ste Marie & Atlantic railroad to build a bridge over the St. Mary's river at the "Soo" has been favorably reported by the commerce In the boat race between Yale, Harvard and

Columbia college crews last week, a heavy wave struck the Yale shell, broke in the paper deck, and filled and sank it. The crew was rescued by a tug. An Ottawa girl, daughter of a wealthy contractor and heiress to \$200,000, eloped with a horse-jockey last week. She is but seventeen rears old, and has plenty of time to repent her folly and disobedience.

Edward Bowman, of Rochester, N. Y., proved an alibi in a charge of murder by con-lessing he was cracking a safe at the time. He was sentenced on his own confession to

en years in the penitentiary. Deacon Richard Lane, president of two banks, Abington and Rockland, was arrested en route for Canada last week. He had over-drawn his account \$50,000. The Abington bank has been compelled to suspeud.

John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, has been selling Grant's memories at less than agents prices. The agent of the publishing firm who supplied the books, is to be prosecuted. Wanamaker sold them as an advertisement.

Immense herds of cattle are being driven from the dry sections of northwestern Texas into Jacksboro County along the West Fork river. The resident farmers object, and there has already been bloodshed and more is ex

The American schooner City Point put into Shelburne harbor, N. S., for water and repairs, and was seized and held by the Canadian cruiser Terror. The off inse consisted in taking water before reporting at the custom house.

tom nouse.

The Pinkerton men were called out at Chicago last week to intimidate strikers on the Lake Shore road. The strikers sent ahowers of mud, stones and off-al at the men, who were armed with Winchester rifles but did not use them.

Thomas Greif, a saloon-keeper of Chicago, whose place was a retreat for socialists, announces his intention of returning to Bavaria because he has been pestered by the police. The country can spare him and others of his fik, just as well as not.

H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., is bound to become the owner of Mal sou island, in Saginaw bay, if he can get it "by hook or crook." The bill was defeated once, and the State claims the land under the swamp act, but Warner still fights.

Two deputy sheriffs attempted to arrest two borse thieves on a train on the Sunset lire in Texas, and had a desperate fight with the de-peradoes. The officers had their clothes rid peradoes. The officers had their chould be died with bullets but were uninjured, but one

Wm. Hines, inventor and manufacturer of dynamite bombs, was reported as dying at his home at Covington, Ky., last week. It is said he has about \$40,000 worth of bombs hidden along the Mississippi, between Vicksburg and Memphis He has also furnished bombs to Several foreign governments.

Five members of the boycotting committee who in March last extorted \$1,000 from George Th isa, proprietor of the Alhambra music hall, New York, to pay the expenses of a boycott on the place, have been convicted of conspiracy and are awaiting sentence.

A novel suit is in progress at Logansport, Ind. A lady living next a church which possesses a fine chime of bells, wants to slence them because her daughter, a confirmed invalid, suffers a nervous relapse whenever they are rung. She also wants a thousand dollars damages.

James Mallory, of Junction City, Wis., while drunk assaulted Mrs. A. W. Hodge, whose husband, hearing her screams, came to the rescue and shoc Malloy fatally. The people are indignant at Hodge, as it is said Malloy was almost helpless from drink, and the shooting was wholly unnecessary.

The Atlantic giant powder mills, between McCainsville and Drakesville, N. J., blew up on the morning of the 2d, killing ten men outright, and wounding fifteen more or less seriously. The explosion occurred in the mixing house, but from what cause is now known. The concussion was felt for 20 miles, and windows shattered three miles away.

Reports from New York state that in Otsego County, the hop crop promises to be a total failure, on account of the appearance of lice in great numbers. The plants are literally covered with them, and honey dew, which is a companien pest. The appearance of lice in June leaves no hope for the crop. The crop in Madison and Oneida Counties is also badly affected.

A new movement, organized to enforce the law, and known as the law and order league. It is spreading rapidly over the country. It originated at Sedalia, Mo., and is gaining found very rapidly. Its membership includes a large number of laboring men, including some knights of labor. Its object is to prevent labor disturbances and discountenance strikes.

James L. Wilson, who for 30 years has been connected with the Chesapeake & Delaware canal company, has left Philadelphia, leaving upon his desk a written confession that he had issued fraudulent bonds to the amount of \$615, 300, made under a loan which matured on the lst. As the swindle would be discovered by the return of the bonds, the treasurer thought it a favorable time to skip. Wilson had lived in grand style, and had just given a lately married daughter an elegantly furnished house in a fashionable quarter of the city.

Miss Alica Jordan grandusted at Yale at the

Foreign. Several British officers were killed and wounded in a fight with 1,500 Burmese rebels near Rangoon.

The French senate has authorized the city of Paris to issue a loan of \$50,000,000 for public improvements. An explosion of pent up sewer gas in the leglish house of commons raised reports of linamite. Nobody was hurt.

The lower house of the Bavarian parliament has granted 200,000 florins to Prince Luitpold to enable him to maintain the royal establis h-ment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLSTEIN



RECORDS

Three Cows have averaged over 20,000 lbs. in a year.
Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year.
Ten cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.
Twenty-five cows have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year
Sixty-three, including fourteen 3-year olds and twentyone 2-year olds have averaged 12,785 lbs 5 ozs in a year. BUTTER RECORDS.

Five cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week.
Nine cows have averaged 20 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week.
Nine cows have averaged 10 lbs. ½ ozs. in a week.
It three year olds have averaged 12 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week
This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of Stock.
SMITHS, POWELL & LAMS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.
When writing always mention Michigan Farmer.

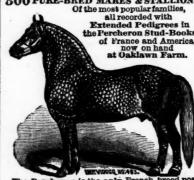
Routes the Insect Army wherever found. Sold by Seedsmen and Merchants. Safe, Cheap and Effective For Pamphlet, address "SLUC SHOT," Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.



No further evidence is needed of the Unusual ARE with which our stock has beer selected than he fact that HUNDREDS of animals imported and the fact that HUNDREDS of animals imported and sold by us during a career of ten years every one we believe, including all kinds and all breeds, is now alive and doing well, with the exception of only five. We feel safe in saying that no other establishment in America can approach such a showing for the length of time and the large number of animals.

No careful and fudicious person will fall to well consider this important fact in making his purchases. We invite critical inspection of our stock and careful comparison with that of any other establishment.

5000 Five Cabbage Plants for \$7
JOHN PEELLE, Sheridan, Ind., j15.8t



getic, married man to set as foreman on farm: must those until and to set as foreman on farm: must those until and stock raising. Wife must be a good house keeper in every particular. Address H. D. E.. Care of Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

State number in family, nationality, references, and former experience.

I have a number of well-bred Canada Clyde mares and some roadster stock which I offer at very low prices to close out. Will sell the entire lot to one party, or will divide as desired. The stock consists of the following:

CLYDESDALES.

ROADSTERS. Three brood marcs; seven colts one year old; three suckers.

For particulars address, C. F. MOORE, St. Clair, Mich.

At Nimes, France, one night last week, the lights in the circus went out, and the 30,000 attendants were so infuriated that they piled the furniture up and set fire to it. Toops had to be called in.

The Spiders' Telephone.

fly. And sure enough they did. He se spider was at one end of its web. Sounding the fork, he touched a thread at the other side of the web, and watched the repuzzled. He had expected to find a buzzing fly. He got on the fork again and Miss Alica Jordan graduated at Yale at the last commencement, under the clause admitting to the seniour class any regularly accredited attorney-at-law. It "paralyzed" the faculty to have a woman claim admission under this proviso, and in the newly issued ctailogue a notice is inserted asying that that hereafter only males will be received. Miss Jordan will therefore enjoy the distinction of being the only woman graduate of Isle. carry them" directly he had finished .-Exchange.

THE change in tone of the Southern press on the tariff question continues to e one of the most marked indications of larly significant; five out of the eleven daily papers in that State have taken pronounced protectionist grounds. The Southern farmers are beginning to real-

Michigan Breeders

DIRECTORY

CATTLE. Shorthorns.

A CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn cat the Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stockfo:s ale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome.

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co.
A. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farr
half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sal
at reasonable prices.
myl5-6m

A E. ANDREWS, Maple Valley Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thor-oughbred Shorthorns of good families. Also agent for the Celebrated Champlon Creamer.

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shortborn Cattle. Good families repre-ented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Thoice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Air-drie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 37624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and Phyllises Young bulls and hefers for sale. Also Merino sheep. Terms reasonable.

HARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure breeder of Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y C HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Sniawa see Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, E thire swine and Merino sheep. All stock red d. Stock for sale,

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

AVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address Riley, Clinton Co. n37-1y* M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge, Ionia, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Principal families Young Mary, Phyllis, Gwynne and Pansy. Also recorded Berkshires and Poland Chinas. Correspondence solicited. P. S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-for and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shis-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 49633 at head of herd Stock for sale.

PRANK E. IVES, Hickory kidge Stock Farm, Unad'lla, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Stock for sale. Correspopdence invited.

EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-Grae Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-19* G. W. ARMS, Portland, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Young Mary and other popular strains of blood. Young buils for sale. 229-1yt HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stored sale. Correspondence promptly answere P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jais-

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merin L. MILLS, Bancrott, Chiawassee County, breeder of Sho thorn eatile. Families represented: Pomons, Phyllis and Young Mary. Corespondence will receive prompt attention.

J. A. DEVINE, Holly, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of well-known strains of blood. Correspondence invited.

TAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich.,

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry Cennty,
breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine,
Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for
sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford,
(Ca'houn Co., Mich.

J. LESSITEE, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of
Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown
Sheep. Stock for sale.

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Fashion-able families and color (red); stock for sale; cor-respondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co. disiy KELLEY & FLINT, Kelley's Corners, Lenswee Co., breeders of thoroughbred Sherthorns—Rose of Sharon, White Rose, Young Mary, Phyllis and Gwynne families. Airdrie Belle Duke 3d 10644 at head. Stock for sale.

N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionis Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merine sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices. M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

N OBTON FITCH, Sparta, Kent Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Write for breeding and d9-ly

O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm,
Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Sherthorns. Families represented are Youn Marys,
Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose.
Correspondence promptly answered.

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of shorthorns. Stock of both serse for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. ngs 36 W. BOYDEN, proprietor Spring Brook Stock Farm, Delhi Mills, Washtensw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakiand Co., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, of the Kirklevington, Rose of Sharon, Hilpa Cruikahank, Ayleeby Lady, Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Heien, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, and other families. Herd headed by the Bates bull Kirklevington Lad and 46204, and Hero 4th 45940.

W. FISHBECK & SON, Woodland Steck Farm, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle of Victoria, Rosemary and Darlington tribes. Correspondence solicited. jani:87

M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

Holstein-Friesians.

R. PHILLIPS. Bay City, breeder and im-porter of Hulstein-Priesian Cattle. Correspon-dence solicited. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pur Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor espondence and personal inspection solicited.

DOWLEY & PHILLIPS, Orchard Side Herd, breeders of thoroughbred registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. P. O. address either Utics or Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co. Mich. my2 CTONE & BIGGS, Hastings, breeders of thor-Joughbred Holstein-Friesian sattle. Josh 912 y Ebbo at head. Stock for sale. Write for d9-1y

W J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11386, son of Pedro 3167, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Sheep.

Herefords.

DIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamors Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sheep and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Cor respondence solicited. Address Geo. Stone, M'gr THOMAS FOSTER, Elm Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale.

Galloways.

R. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns, P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited.

Devons

W. CALKINS, Allegan, Allegan Co. breeder of pure and high bred Devon cat ie. A prize winning herd. Stock for sale correspondence solicited.

SHEEP-Merinos

A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of thor, oughbred Merino Sheep. A large stock stantly on hand.

CHAS. E. SOUTHWELL, Marshall, Mich U breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock regist Vermont and Michigan Registers. Size, fo lensity of fleece specialities. May-ONNER & FELLOWS, Metamors, La-peer Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. my13-1y

E BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-

F. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe. wamo, Ienia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Flock for sale. Correspondence solicited,

RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock I Sale. Correspondence solicited.

G L. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thor oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale, TAMES MCGREGOR & SON, Metamora,
J. Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. myll-y

J. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County,
breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine
Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale.
Correspondence solicited.

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the best flocks in Vt. Examine before paramana, elsewhere issi-ses issi-ses J E. BOGERS, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breedern on sheep. Stock for sale. mrii-iy

H. SNOW, Birmingham, Oakland Co., breeder of registered Merino cheep. Stock bred from the flocks of J Evarts Smith and J. C., Thompson. Stock for sale. j1-6m.

P. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed er of Vermont and Michigan registered thor-oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence invited.

promptly answered.

J. GAGE, South Lyon, Mich., breeder of pure Jersey Red swine; also registered Merino sheep of Atwood blood. Stock for sale, o80-6m†

W. C. SMITH, Brookdale tarm, breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The pioneer flock this part of this State. Stock for sale P. C. Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich.d85-19 W H. BERTRAM, Addison, Lenawee Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan Register-ed Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

High-Bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Shropshire Downs,

GARLOUE'S imported and Michigan-bred Shropshire sheep are the popular mutton and wool breed. Oldest established in Michigan. Unexcelled by spy. Choicest stock at moderate rates. Wessey J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.

GAVIN LONGMUIR, Pontiac, preeder of pure bred Shropshire sheep; also Berkshir swine. Stock for sale.

J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thorough-bred Shropshire and Hampshire sheep. Corres-pondence promptly answered.

EWIS WILLEY, Pewame, Ionia County, breeder of Shropshire Downs from imported stock. The mutton sheep of the world. myl-86

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks. EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale.

CEORGE B. COLE, Lansing, breeder of registered Berkshire pigs of the Saille, Lady Clermont and Souvenir families. Also pure Suffolk pigs direct from imported stock. Correspondence invited. G. CAVAN. Brampton, Ont., importer, breeder and shipper of pure-bred Berkshires. Stock for sale. Letters promptly answered.

A O. HOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-breeder Poland-China swine. All Breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. HAYES, Ithaca, Gratiot Co., breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times.

C H. STANTON, Proprietor of Wood Lawn Stock Farm, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., breeder and shipper of pure bred Poland China swine and Southdown sheep. Correspondence solicited.

C. W. JONES, Richland, breeder of pure-bred C. Poland-Chinas. My breeding stock all re-corded in both the Ohio and American Poland-China Records. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure bred Poiand Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale, Alse breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

H. L. LINTZ, Oak Ridge Stock Farm, Rochester, ter, Jakland Co., breeder of pure Poland-China swire. All stock bred from the most noted families, and all breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Stock for sale. IF you want pure Poland-China swine of best strains of blood or choice registered Merinos sheep write to me or see my stock before you purchase elsewhere. C. M. Fellows, Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

A MOS S. CRAPSER, "River Grove" stoc A farm, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder an shipper of pure-bred improved Chester Whites a best strains. Stock for sale.

JOSEPH LINDSAY, Fairlawn Farm, Otsego,
Allegan Co., breeder and Shipper of pure
bred Chester Whites. Also Bronse Turkeys.
Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes
White Crested Black Polish, Golden Polish and
Chinese Geese. Write for what you want. W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Us breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester Whit Swine. Choice stock for sale.

Cheshires.

W TITSWORTH, Millington, Tuscola (e breeder and shipper of Improved Chesk'r swine—a specialty. Order early. Correspondess collected. Duroc-Jerseys.

C S. SKINNER, Wixom breeder of pure bree for sale. JOHN W. FOSTER, Flint, Genesee Option of the Poster and shipper of pure-bred Duroc Just sep Red swine, registered Atwood Merine sheep and Black-breasted Red game fowls.

POULTRY. F. C. ARMS, Portland, breeder of high-class. Light Brahmas of the Dake of York strain flust: ated Circu ar sent free.

HIGH CLASS Light Brahmas and Pekin Ducks, bred from premium birds, for sale singly, in pairs or trios. Egg in season. Prices moderate, quality considered. Address J. F. FI (ZSIMMONS, Hillsdale, Mich. mr2,13) J. H. HAYNES, Decatur, breeder of high case and fancy poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Wyan dottes, Rose and Single-Combed Brown Legheras Send for illustrated circular.

OUIS MEYER, Brighton, breeder of high class Light Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Rosen and Pekin ducks Bronze turkeys and Toulouse geese. Chicks and eggs for sale in season.

NILES GIDDINGS, Utics, Mich. Breeder of the finest strains of Brown and White Leg-horns, (Barney, Crouffuth, Walden's and Todd's). Eggs for hatching in light baskets, \$1_25 per 18; my11-13t W. McDOWELL, Howell, breeder of high class poultry. Light Brahmas, Plymeuth Rocks, Langshans, Partridge Cochins, B. Leg horns, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, Bronse Turkeys and Toulouse Geese, stock and eggs for sile in season, write for what you want.

MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE. Battle Cresh, breeder of pure-bred Poultry; Light and Dark Brahmas, Black Cochins, Langshans, P. Rocks, Wyandottes R. and S. C White and Brown Leghorns: Rouen and Pekin Ducks; Toulouse and Embden Geese; Bronze Turkeys, Pes fowl; Pear Guineas, and dealer in cage birds. Stock and eggs for sale in their season. 020:3m-apl:3m

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting.

A PHILLIP³. Dansville, Ingham Co., breed-er of Clydesdale horses. Imported Earl Dun-more 2190, and Highlatd Lad 2836 in the stud. Registered stock for sale.

A LONZO SESSIONS, Grand River Valle; Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland Ea; Coach and Roadster horses. Imported Dalesmannin the stud.

Persons visiting either of the three following breeding establishments will be carried to the others if desired.

WOODMAN, Paw Paw, breeder of Perche Fon Horses. Imp. Duke of Perche, Monarel and Gray Duke in the stud. Stock for sale at al times at moderate prices. Am breeding Shetlans ponies and Jersey Red Swine. Come and see at write for what you want. write for what you want.

I LLASIDE STOCK FARM, Watervleit, Berrien Co., Parsons & Baldwin, breeders of Percheron and Hambletonian Horses and Recistered Merine sheep. Imported Trojan 1305 (832) and True Boy 4398 at head of stud. Stallions. Brood Marcs and Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

solicited.

A. W. HAYDON, Decatur, Van Buren Ce.

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the day. There are sixteen daily papers in the South advocating the existing protective tariff system. The growth of the protectionist idea in Alabama is particuize the value of such markets as come from live manufacturing communities at

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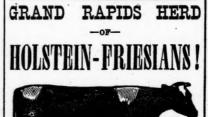
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No fancy prices. I can prices. I can suit you, both as to prices and individuals.and individuals and you will see the largest number to select from ever offered in Michigan.

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Several good ones, recorded in both American and English stud books, for sale cheap, Come and see them. JAMES M. TURNER, D-Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.

A splendid Jersey bull! Registered A. J. C. O. No. 10051. Three years old. Or will exchange for a good young horse. Address. H. M. POMEROY, 1914-tf Box 195, Adrian, Mich.

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The Servian peasants are in a state of revolt. They will not pay taxes, nor recognize King Milan's government.

By the expansion of the rails caused by the fun's rays, a mail train was derailed at knocksbridge, Ireland, and eight persons killed.

Marble. rom the he bill in

firemen, fire they as to be rm. He me. His 10.

g a coffee-hand and haby was thrown ee-pot by sages of ge Ameri-ement of charge of rt Huron m a piece f the dis-Minule's and before burning

SEALED ORDERS

Out she swung from her moorings, And over the harbor bar, As the moon was slowly rising She faded from sight afar, And we traced her gleaming canvas By the twinkling evening star.

None knew the port she sailed for, Nor whither her cruise would be, Her future course was shrouded In silence and mystery;
She was sailing beneath "sealed orders,"
To be opened out at sea.

Some souls, cut off from moorings Go drifting into the night, Darkness before and around them, With scarce a glimmer of light; They are acting beneath "scaled orders," And sailing by faith, not sight.

Keeping the line of duty Through good and evil report,
They shall ride the storms out safely, Be the voyage long or short; For the ship that carries God's orders, For the ship that carried Shall anchor at last in port?

—Helen Chauncey.

" MAKE ME."

He took my hand. He did not even say mine, for I have loved you many a day." He only pressed it in his lovingly; He looked into my eyes, and said. " Make me. A mist came over mine, I could not see; And he repeated: "What you will, make me.

Last night I had a dream, that I was dead; And you were there, love, bending o'er my head "You held my soul; and weeping, saw its stain Can you not do it? I will follow you

Fratil I feel that I am formed anew. "Drop down upon my eyes another tear; Beckon me onward and I will not fear.

"Oh, take my hand. Lead me your path along out you I am weak, but with you strong. "Love meas you love Heaven; and I shall be Warthy to dwell there with you. Oh, make me!

—George Holmes.



THE NEW TEACHER,

"Halloo, there!"

" Halloo yourself! Say, Carl, you coming back to school?" School nothin'! Do you think I'm go-

ing back there to be sent home twice a day and suspended once a week for looking round in my seat? I might just as well have been out last term for all I learned. No, sir! I'll never beg Sall's pardon, you betchurlife on that!" "But you know Sall hasn't our room,

now; she's in the recitation room, and we have a new teacher.' "Say, Paul, is it true what all the fel.

lows say of the new teacher? Don't she send them to the office, nor scold, nor whip, nor suspend, nor-"This is the fourth week, and she ain't

punished one of 'em yet." "Well, how does she get a'ong, any-

how? That always was a hard room There's Skinny Barry, and Jimmie Oaks, and Tim Quinlin, and Josh Whelandevery one of them holy terrors. My, don't you remember how Sall used to march 'em off half a dozen times a day to the office? And how Old Thrasher used did she manage him?" to break the rulers on 'em? I wonder if they have any rulers left, up there?"

What do you think I heard the new teacher tell the class in School Economy t'other day ?"

" I don't know."

resorted to whipping."

"If Old Thrasher heard that, I'll bet she'd lose her place.' "Well, I say, Carl, you'd better come back."

"But I can't; the Board and Old Thrasher said I'd have to beg Sall's pardon, and stand on the floor an hour! Besides, 'twasn't me whispering; t'was Bill

"Wasn't Sall an ugly old thing, though? I used to do mean things, just to get her mad, and see her face get red." "I'd like to go first rate, but I'll never

beg her pardon for something I never did, and I'll never stand on the floor that

"Tell you what, come over to school with me in the morning, before any of the scholars are there. The new teacher's always early, and I believe she can fix it for you. Dan Tracy and Pat Ryan are back, and I heard she got them permission. Oh, I tell you, she's the teacher that is a teacher!"

And the boys parted at the corner, each going his own way and thinking his own

Coming up the street was Charlie Barry. The boys called him "Skinny," partly because he was skinny, and partly cause his clothes had a don't-care sor of a hang, that heightened the effect. He was a tall, loose-jointed, raw-boned, sandy-haired, freckled-faced, stoopshouldered lad, who went scuffing along, and who was always ready to sit on the first horse-block, or stand on the first corner for a chat. His pants were generally a good deal too long, and flapped about his legs in a searching sort of way, as if anxious to discover their mission His coat, which was never quite sure which it preferred—to stay on or come off-was hitched up here, and hung down there, in a manner scarcely artistic. The whole lining was converted into a huge pocket, which served as a storehouse for his possessions. But Charlie had a good, warm, honest, Irish heart in him, and in pite of his grotesque appearance, he was a great favorite among the boys. He alrays took the part of "the little chaps," as he called them, and many a sound trashing he inflicted on boys for striking "little fellers," although it was the de light of his life to see "a good, square

As Carl turned the corner after leaving Paul Fay, he puffed away at a cigarette s moment, threw it away, and walked slow ly along, thinking about what Carl had said of the new teacher. Half way down the street he spied Skinny, and called out: "Halloo, Skinny, fired yet?
"Not much!" was the reply.

"Well, what do you think of the new

"Think of her? Why, she's a daisy None of your old cross-patches, scold 'em all-day- and-whip-'em when-you-dast kind. Just as bright as a new dollar, and hardly the size of a peanut. Do you good to hear her laugh, and-

"Say, Skinny, don't you think you're a little sweet on her?' Both boys laughed, while Skinny's fac

"Say, Carl, ju'member Frank Bredy! Ju-know what an awful chap he was to jump up and look out of windows? Sall kept him in a dark corner till he forgot what his eyes were made for. Well, sir, the very first time he jumped up to look out, the new teacher said, just as sweetlike, 'Do you like to look out of windows, Master Frank?' And he looked at some of us fellers, and said, sprigging himself up. 'Yes'm.' Then what do you think she did? She just smiled, and said, There's no harm in that; that's what windows were made for, but you have a very poor seat to see anything.' And

that she moved him to the 'prize seat.' Ju know, the one between the back and side windows. And told him she thought he'd find it more convenient. And, ju-believe-it, all that day, whenever she saw any one go by, she'd say, just as pleasant-like, 'Master Frank, there's a lady,' or, 'Master Frank, some one is at felt they had done all that could be reathe pump,' till you couldn't make him look round, no how.'

"Wasn't he mad?" "Mad, no! How could he get mad? She was just as nice about it, and made believe she was in earnest."

"I wonder if I could get along with her?"

"Course you could! Couldn't help it! Taint no fun acting up with her. She never gets mad. She just sits there as cool as a cucumber, and gives a feller away, and then the whole school gives him the laugh."

" Is she smart?" "Guess she is! Can't help but learn!] never understood grammar before," and he tossed the remainder of an old book into the air, and caught it just before it reached the ground.

"What are you doing with that book?" "Me and Pat Ryan are going to study together to-night. The boys parse against the girls to-morrow, and we're going to lick 'em. Better come back, Carl, 'tain't nothing like 'twas."

As Carl neared home, he met Willie Hoy, a boy noted for his good behavior. Willie, no matter who the teacher was, never had any trouble. These two boys, so unlike, were fast friends, and when Carl saw Willie, he thought he would be a good one to learn the truth. Accordingly he invited him in, and said that he wanted to talk to him about something.

"Say, Willie, all the fellers say they have a splendid teacher in our room this year, and I'd like to go back. Do you like her?"

"Yes, I do. She is a good teacher, and perfect lady. She made us begin Latin, and I understand it perfectly now. Every esson must be learned. No half-way work about it, but she makes it so interesting that it does not seem like work. Mamma called on her, and she has a very high opinion of her."

"I just met Skinny down there, and it was really funny to hear him talk. He was such an awful hard case before. How

"Haven't you heard the joke about Skinny?"

"You remember that queer noise he used to make, that made Miss Ash so angry? And she never found all the time ne was there, who did it. Las shortly after opening exercises, the room was very quiet-

"That's something new for that room. "Yes, you'd hardly know it, now. It vas during study hour. Miss Radcliff sat at her desk, working away, and seeming to pay no attention. You remember how Miss Ash used to watch us? Miss Radcliff is so different, but I like her way better. Skinny finally began, and as she paid no attention he grew bolder and bolder. Suddenly she rose, smiling, and

opened the organ. Then looking straight at Skinny, she said, in the pleasantest " 'I am very glad Master Barry is fond of singing. I like music, and if he will step up here, I will play an accompaniment for him.' The whole school roared at Skinny, and the funniest part of it all, was, that she seemed annoyed at us, and said, 'I do not wish any one to laugh at Master Barry's singing. I am very glad I have one boy who loves singing, and is not ashamed of it.' Then looking at him. she said, kindly: 'Master Barry, won't you sing just one song for us?' Skinny

was all broke up, and he has not had an

other musical attack since." "But he likes her."

"Nobody can help liking her." " How does she look?"

"She is a little bit of a thing, with jet black hair, and bright, black eyes. She is full of life and fun, and she has the reenest sense of the ridiculous I ever knew. She understands just how to manage every one, and all the scholars

"I wish I could get back." "Why don't you have your father se the Board?

"He did, once, and they told him a lot of stuff about my smoking, and disobeying, and being bad generally; and now he says, 'If you can't go to school and behave yourself. I will see that you are kept busy,' and I have to stay in an old office every day, till I feel like running

AWAY. "Go to the Board yourself."

"I know what they will say:
"'Are you ready to apologize before the school, and stand on the floor that

"What, apologize to Sall for something I never did? No, sir-ee, I won't do that if I never go to school?"

Why don't you tell her it wasn't you who whispered?"

"Tell her! Didn't I tell her? But she would not believe me unless I told who did. Think I'd squeal on Bill? Paul says he thinks the new teacher could get

Ryan are there on trial." " I did hear she told the Board she'd be responsible for them, or something, but I per. don't know how it was. It won't do any harm to see her."

Carl Macy was a bright, dashing young

fellow of seventeen or theresbout. The

clear blue eyes that turned to steel at

times, and the heightened color that mounted his brow, told of a temper easily roused. But after all he was a manly boy, and he would stand up for what he called "right," with a spirit that would have graced a martyr. His abundant vitality was his greatest enemy, and kept him ever on the defensive with his teachers. He was naturally frank and impulsive, but years of vicious training had awakened suspicion, and those very qualities, which, under proper direction, would have enriched his character, were employed in dragging him down. He had been scolded, and whipped, and suspended, till he considered school the worst place imaginable, and teachers the sworn enemies of children. His parents, like many others, were too busy to look into the matter, and they had really grown to think he must be a very bad boy, and as each new teacher arrived on the scene, he was informed of the hearty support he would receive in whatever way he saw fit to punish Carl. Then these wise parents sonably expected of them. This led to the boy being watched constantly, till he, smarting under the injustice, every now and then rebelled. He was only too glad to leave school, and it is probable he would never have felt any desire to enter again, if it had not been for the wonderful accounts the "fellers" gave of the new teacher. He thought the subject over that night, and the next morning.

when Paul called, he was ready to go. Mary Radcliff, "the new teacher," as the children called her, was a bright, intelligent girl of twenty-four. Energetic, sympathetic, humorous, loving, she possessed those qualities especially requisite for a teacher. Sometimes the black eyes grew larger, or the thin lips closed firmly, but the voice never grated, the hand

never lifted. She read a child like a printed page, discovered its natural bend, and wisely directed nature, never frustrated her. She

and once she said: "I never feel like fighting unless child's interest is at stake." When a lady asked her one day how

loved her work, she loved her children,

she could show so much interest in a certain subject that the children were discussing, she replied: "A teacher should be interested in

everything that interests her pupils." This was the woman to whom Carl was about to appeal. Would she see at once the work necessary to be done, and shrink from it? The next morning, Miss Radcliff was

seated at her desk, looking over the programme for the day, when Paul, accompanied by Carl, entered. As soon as he introduced Carl, he withdrew.

Miss Radcliff instantly closed her books. pushed them from her, and looking straight into the boy's face, said, pleasantly:

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" It may be well to add here, that this bright little teacher always arranged her work in such a way that she was at liberty to give her time before school and at in. termission, to the children.

She was not the least bit afraid of her dignity, but laughed and chatted about base ball, foot ball, this historic character, that recent event, or anything else that might come up. Her quick wit and great talks both interesting and instructive, and t was no unusual occurrence to see twenty or more pupils about her desk at such

When Carl saw her remove her work in order to give him attention, he said:

"I'm afraid, Miss Radcliff, I'm interrupting yeu." "No, sir; my work is done; and, be-

sides," she added, smiling, "I am here to be interrupted.' "I'd like to come back to school." " And I'd like to have you here. How

is it that you did not start at the beginning of the term?" Well, you see I couldn't. I'm suspended.'

The teacher looked sharply into the clear, blue eyes, but they met her glance fearlessly, although a slight flush passed over the boy's face, and I'm afraid, in spite of the confession, her conclusion was satisfactory, for she said, in a tone that might be understood to convey doubt, surprise or condemnation:

"Suspended? You look like a boy that should be too manly to get into trouble. "'Twan't my fault."

"Now, sir, let me talk a little sense to you. Do you think a teacher would suspend you for nothing? Don't you know teachers dislike very much to punish, and only do so when they feel it is necessary for the pupil's good, or the school's, or both. Boys don't mean to do wrong often, indeed, I think they seldom do, but they forget how much a teacher has to think about, and do things that cause a great deal of annoyance. Do you know, eachers would rather be punished themselves than be compelled to correct their pupils?"

"They ain't all alike." "Certainly they are not. Would you reflect on the wisdom of the transaction." like to have them all alike?"

" Not if they're all like Sall." " Like whom?" Carl blushed, and said: 'I forgot. I mean Miss Ash."

Miss Radcliff's face was very thoughtul, as she said: "It's very rude to speak of Miss A

in that way." " All the fellers call her that."

"Then all the fellows are rude," and she told him, in her kindly way, how ungentlemanly it was, and finally ended by saying: "Now, Carl, tell me all about your trouble, till I see what we can do.' Then the boy told her what the reader

already knows. "Can't you do what the board asks?" "No'm, I won't stand on the floor for

anybody."

me back. He says Dan Tracy and Pat "I'm too big to be punished in that on the culprit for fear of being ridiculed." I speak by allowing him to come to your neighbors, on the ground that "the proof

"Then you should be too big to whis

"Twasn't me."

"Who was it?"

such a coward.'

"I can't tell." "Why not?" "Because I won't squeal on any feller." "It seems to me he can't be much of a great work, requires time and patience." boy to let you be punished for him. If I

"But he ain't a coward, though. Oh, my! You just ought to see him when he's mad!

"But he must be a coward, or he would not keep still and see you punished. Why did he not tell Miss Ash it was he?"

"What do you mean by that?" she asked. innocently. "Don't you know? Why, sent away

"Because he knew he'd be fired."

rom school." "But no teacher would send a boy away for being truthful."

"Sa-, I mean, Miss Ash, would; for when a boy told her he broke a window she sent him to Old Thrasher-"To whom?"

"Prefessor Cary," he said, confusedly and he whipped him awful, and we fellers said we'd never tell, no matter what happened. And you see if I told, the felers would all be down on me." By this time the scholars were beginning

to come in, and as Miss Radcliff saw that the case required investigating, she requested him to come again Monday morn-After Carl left the room she saw th

boys talking earnestly in one corner, and now and then she heard some remarks like the following: "I wonder if Carl is coming back?"

"I hope he is, for he wants to: he told me so last night." "He'll never beg Sall's pardon, for h

said so." "I wouldn't either," chimed in several

Then the bell was tapped, and instantly quiet reigned.

could be done? It was evident the boy to refuse any child admission unless I was would not comply with the demands of satisfied his return would do more harm Miss Ash, because he had no respect nor confidence in her. He had a false idea of honor, but who was to blame for that? She had taught long enough to know teachers often make serious mistakes. They are apt to overlook individual characteristics, and therefore run into trouble that they should be wise enough to avoid. Should children be on the streets because they are the results of poor training? Is it right to compal children to apologize when it is only an outward form accomnanied by no conviction whatever, and

when the culprits show every way but verbally their resentment? Is it wise to inflict childish punishments on grown boys? Are not the demands of teachers the cause of half the trouble in schools? Mary Radeliff was too sensible a woman to do anything that might reflect on the government of a school. She knew too well the necessity of order and just

questioned the right of any teacher to ruin a child's possibilities. The next morning she started out early, determined to Miss Ash and find out what she could about Carl. After a racy little chat, during which both ladies indulged in a good deal of merry laughter, Miss Radcliff introduced the subject near-

punishment to weaken either, and yet she

est her heart by saying: "By the way, Miss Ash, do you know Carl Macy? He called to see me about coming back to school; but there seems to be something in the way of his admission. As you had the room last year. I pro you can advise me about this matter?"

"Yes; I'm sorry to say I do know Carl. He's a bad boy; well, not really bad, but very annoying to a teacher. I suspended him because I just could not be worried any longer."

"He does not look like a vicious boy." "Oh, there's nothing vicious about him, but he's so mischievous: and then he's a great favorite among the boys, and in that way he influences the whole room."

"Now, Miss Ash, don't you think it's ur duty to help such boys? You know some of those children are no more to blame for their dispositions than you or I are for the color of our eyes. If we refuse to help them what will become of them?" "But you'll admit, Miss Rudcliff, the

cessity of discipline?" "Yes; but discipline to be beneficial must appeal to a child's sense of justice."

"Do you know Carl?" "I've seen him once."

"How does it happen you are so interested?"

"Just because I think it a great mistake for any boy to be on the street. "But you don't imagine teachers are re-

sponsible for that? If they come to us all vrong, what are we to do? " Make them all right."

"Well, I think you'll find it a rather hard and thankless job. However, if you are willing to be bothered with the boy, I don't see why you should not be allowed a trial. I'm sure I'm willing. You might get along all right with him."

"But, Miss Ash, I do not think that would be right. If you, after due consideration, were convinced that the good of the school demanded his removal, and Prof. Cary and the board agreed with you, I'm sure it would be very wrong in me to

"I'll just tell you how it was. Last spring my room became pretty unruly. and I knew something must be done. There were several large boys who seemed determined to make trouble, and I and at the same time make it profitable, knew I must make an example of some one: so one day, the room being very noisy, I saw Carl whispering, and request ed him to stand on the floor an hour. He refused, and I suspended him."

"That makes me think, Carl says it was not he that whispered." "Why, of course he'd deny it. Wha

ooy would not?" "Is he generally untruthful?" For once Miss Ash was aroused. Sh ooked sharply at Miss Radcloff, but meet-

"If it was not he, why didn't he say so?" "You know how boys reverence a sense

ing a pleasant smile, she replied:

"Why, Miss Radcliff, you don't mean

to say you call that honor?" "These boys, Miss Ash, have not had our opportunities of distinguishing true honor from false. They are living up to their ideal manfully, and it is our duty not to weaken their sense of honor, but to correct their judgment, and that, like all

"You're the queerest teacher, Miss Radwere he, I'd be ashamed of myself to be cliff, I ever met. I wish I could take as much interest in my work; but I just hate to teach; it's perfect drudgery to me." When Mary Radcliff reached home she was not a little surprised to find Professor

Cary awaiting her, and her surprise was heightened when she learned the object of his call was to discuss the admission of Carl Macv. He went on to tell her that Mr. Macy had overheard Carl and Willie's conversa

tion the evening before, and being satisfied that his son had been wrongly accused, and that he was really anxious to return, he had attended the meeting of ing down the street, and meeting a mem the board and laid the matter before them. The outcome of it all was that the board bad given the father to understand if Miss Radcliff would receive the boy, he might go back. Then Professor Carv went on to show how detrimental the boy's return would be to the school, and after several nicely-hinted compliments and a great deal of needless explanation, he concluded by saying:

"I trust, Miss Radcliff, you will see this to prison for life." matter as I do, and will not receive the boy."

Miss Radcliff had been listening attentively and thinking deeply during the the lawyer's face. above remarks. The superintendent had never impressed her as a superior person. and now she knew her conclusion was correct. However, she was wise enough to be cautious, so she simply said:

"Certainly, sir, if you think his admission detrimental, and refuse to allow his return. I have nothing to say."

"But the decision will be left with you." "It strikes me as a very unprofessional proceeding to leave the matter in my Miss Radcliff went home and spent all hands. I have no means of judging the that evening thinking about Carl. What boy. I comess frankly, I should hesitate to the school than good to himself. You and Miss Ash are familar with the circumstances. You both thought it best to suspend the boy, and I have no doubt you gave the subject due consideration. Now. it seems to me the board did a very unpardonable act in overlooking your decision, and I hope you will see how impossible it is for me, if left in my hands, to do other than admit Carl Macy."

Professor Cary was one of those super intendents who make suggestions and expect them carried out. He never hurled a dart unless he took aim behind some unsuspecting teacher, and if it failed to reach the mark, he satisfied his resentment by soundly beating some luckless urchip, which propensity had given him the name-Old Thrasher. He was far too politic a man to incur Mr. Macy's displeasure, when he could just as well gain the same end in an easier way. He had submitted to many similar actions of the board because he lacked moral heroism to assert himself, and he, in turn, expected his assistants to submit to the same treatment.

He was not only surprised, but annoyed at Miss Radcliff's stand, but he was too politic to show either; and after a long interview, in which it was impossible to convince her that her duty was to quiet the whole thing by simply refusing to give the boy a trial, he closed the conversation by saying:

"I hope you'll think better of this by Monday, for I fear ous experiment." Just what he meant by "dangerous ex

periment" some one less accustomed to reading faces might never have guessed, but our little teacher said to herself as she entered the room: "That's a rub at my position. Well,

there are other schools in the United States, I think."

The next Monday Carl was admitted, and, to his great surprise, the new teacher gave him a back seat, and treated him as if he were the best boy in the room. During the morning session she was very busy: and seemed to pay no attention to him; at least every time he looked up she was working or looking in some other direction.

At noon the boys collected on the cor ner, and such remarks as the following might be heard:

"Say, Carl; did you beg Sal's pardon?" 'How did you get back, anyhow?' 'Aint the new teacher jolly, though?' You don't want to go monkeying round her, unless you want to get left. I'll give you a pointer on that.

"Say, boys, how did she manage to ge that room in such order!" exclaimed Carl, as soon as he could be heard.

"Give it up!" screamed out Skinny, as he dodged round the corner to "peg an apple-core at Dude Woodbury," and the boys scattered with a whoop. Carl thought Miss Radcliff did not

watch him, but she did, and the outcome of it was she called on Mr. Clay, a lawyer in the place, and made the following statement: "Mr. Clay, I am a teacher in the city schools, and I wish to ask a favor of you."

es, but said nothing, so she continued: "I have one boy who has too much vitality to sit in schoolroom all day. He has been punished for something he can-I could give him a little extra exercise. it would be a good thing for him. Now I often need information which can only be relied upon as coming from a lawyer or after having been looked up carefully I have been in the habit of requesting such boys to do this work, but much de pends upon the manner in which they arrive at the information. If their questions are directly answered, little good comes of it, except the rest gotten from the walk; if, however, they are compelled to look up the information for themselves being directed only to books, it is a very valuable lesson, and, at the same time, ac-

office and directing him to proper author-

Mr. Clay who had never taken his eyes from the speaker's face, said, quizzically: "Do you think it's a wise think to do,

madam ?" "I know it's a sensible thing to do with some boys."

" Send him up." The next time Carl grew restless, Miss Radcliff requested him to go to Mr. Clay's In two months he had to deliver certa'n office and look up a few questions for her. The lawyer directed him to the necessary authority, and as he was leaving the office he questioned him sharply, and finding lower part of a house was given up to the Carl mistaken in one instance, he sent him back to correct himself. In this way an hour passed. When Carl returned the rest of the day passed quickly away. Be fore the term closed he was one of the finest boys in the room, and Mr. Clay, who of the codfish cakes, having small lovely had grown to like that "manly boy," noticed he came less frequently.

Some time after the lawyer was walkber of the board, he said:

"Who is that black-eyed little lady teacher in the high school?"

"Miss Radcliff. Why?" "She has more good sense than half of the men in this town;" and he went on to time, bought the houses in which they tell what she had done for Carl Macy, and live. ended by saying:

"She's what you may call a teacher. The man who marries her should be sent " It seems to me you are about as liable

vey, laughing as he noticed the blush on There were other schools, but Miss Rad-

the year she married Mr. Clay. Twenty years have passed. walk down the street you see "Clay & Macy, Law Office."

As Mrs. Clay was returning from a trip ecently she was looking out of the car window, when some one, touching her on the shoulder said:

"I beg your pardon, madam. Can I be mistaken? Is not this Mrs. Clay?" "And then she looked into the kindly face of the portly conductor, and the

your pardon, I mean Charles Barry." How the conductor laughed! see, the name is scarcely appropriate

man and the little black-eyed woman talked and laughed till the passengers looked on in amazement. there was a world of love in the recollec-

As the train drew slowly up to a station the conductor pointed out a pretty little cottage, on the porch of which a chubby, fair-haired darling sat rocking her dolly and singing it to sleep, said, with a good

deal of pride, "That's my home." Mrs. Clay looked into his face, and remarked, with the old touch of humor: "The baby inherits her father's love of

music," and turned aside to hide a tear. He thought a moment, and broke out into a hearty laugh. Later, and there was wonderful tenderness in his voice, he said: "I hope you'll excuse the familiarity;

we named her-Mary Radcliff."

Empress Elizabeth's Adventure. The Empress Elizabeth had been in the habit of taking long walks every day, some 15 or 20 miles, generally accompanied only by her maid of honor. A short were going to R little town about 12 miles from here, containing a royal school and barracks, when they lost their way. They were in des pair, but were relieved by meeting two private soldiers, whom they took as guides, not telling who they were—the Empress walking with one of the soldiers, the maid of honor with the other, for the whole afternoon, coaversing very pleasantly. The Empress told her companion that she was an Austrian, and would like to see him again, inviting him to call upon her the next day and giving him her address. The day arrived, so did the soldier; he was ushered into a room where he met the Colonel of his regiment, who questioned him about his behavior the day before. The poor soldier was struck dumb with horror when he found with whom he had chatted in such a friendly manner. As her Majesty dresses very simply when she goes on these tramps. and had simply told him her name was Elizabeth, he of course had no idea of her exalted rank. She presented him with 20 marss, and probably he admired her far

more than the average German ever does

Practical Co-operative Housekeeping

a sweetheart.—Baden Baden Letter.

During the business depression of five years ago, a man called one morning a the basement door of a house in the uppe, part of the city, says the Christian Union with a basket on his arm. The servant who answered his knock supposed he was a beggar, but something in the man's appearance, when he asked for "the lady of the house," forced her to ask her mistress who was in the kitchen, to step to the door. The man removed his hat, and ther The lawyer looked at her over his glass uncovered the contents of his basket-de licious, white, round, codfish cakes, ready for frying. He told his story. He was bookkeeper, but the firm had failed and he was without a position, and had been not help, too often, and I feel sure that if for months. His wife, a New England girl, was an excellent cook, and had de cided to make two dozen codfish cakes, it he would take them round and try to sel them. Here he was. The price was five cents apiece, and they cost about four; it he sold the two dozen he would make 25 cents, and that was more than he had earned in months. Half of the quantity was bought at once, and a note written to a neighbor, urging her to become a cus. tomer for the balance, and a partner in drumming up other customers if the cakes proved to be as good as they looked. The man went away with the promise of help if his goods deserved it. He was to call the next day for the decision. The two women reserved a part of their purchase complishes the primary object. Would of honor, and I suppose he would not tell you be willing to assist the boy of whom to cook and distribute to their friends and

of the pudding is the eating." The cakes were delicious, and immedi ately after breakfast each woman cooked the balance of her purchase, deposited the cakes in baskets, and went about among her friends to get orders for the man. The result was that the third weekly delivery in the neighborhood was from a handcart pushed by a stout German boy, while the proprietor attended to his customers. days in certain districts, he had so many orders; besides, he kept a stock on hard at his house at all times. In one year the business, and restaurants, as well as private families, were his customers.

A friend of the first man, in the same financial condition, whose wife made good bread, came one morning with the seller loaves of bread which he sold at five cents per loaf. He, too, made so many customers by the superiority of his bread that six months later found him delivering bread and rolls from a wagon. The bread remained the same delicious home made bread, made by his wife and women whom she trained; twice a week he delivers tea biscuit. Both men have, in five years

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What of the customers? You cannot imagine what a relief it is to know that Friday morning breakfasts are always planned and always good; that's codfish cake morning with us. And now that I to be sent as any one," replied Mr. Har- am furnished with such bread and rolls, I do not have one-half as much trouble with servants. If the coffee is good it does not make so much difference if the steak cliff never needed one, for at the end of is not done to a turn. We are all in better humor too. I am sure of good bread and milk for the children, and I train my girls to make coffee as John likes it at once.] don't see why some one did not think of this plan before. Life is much easier. Now I'll whisper something: I don't think John's mother's bread and rolls have hit me so often in the heart since this blessing has come into our house.

A Terrible Fate. The sad fate of young Gay, of Kansas

black eyes grew larger as she exclaimed: makes the eyes moisten, and the pulses "I do believe you are Skinny-I beg thrill at the same time. He was a boy of seventeen, brave and level-headed, and was one of a hunting party on Cimarron "Skinny! Yes, I'm Skinny; but, you River during an outbreak. One day, in riding after buffalo, he became separated from his companions, and his horse fell And then there was a moving of boxes into a hole and broke a leg. Gay had a and bundles, and the great, kind hearted Winchester and revolver, and he could easily have found his way to camp if he had not been interfered with. As was afterward related by an Indian to an They spoke of "the old boys," and army officer, a band of thirty redskins were lurking in a ravine, in hopes of pouncing on some of the hunters. Their first move was to get between Gay and the camp, and scouts were then posted to prevent a surprise by a rescuing party. The precaution was unnecessary, as during the excitement of the afternoon he was not missed, and no search was made for him until the morrow. It was known that the boy was well armed, and the Indians did not dare to charge him, great as were the odds in their favor. They resorted to the circling dodge to waste his ammunition, and at the same time kept up a hot fire on him. At the first appearance of the savages Gay shot hi horse dead so that he might use the body for a breastwork. While he was only partially protected, the bullets of the Indians failed to hit him. On the other hand he fired coolly and deliberately, killing one redskin and dropping two ponies before they abandoned that dodge for another. He was then invited to parley, but he fired on the savages who vanced, realizing that nothing but his

death would satisfy the wretches. How the boy prayed and looked for 8 rescue by his companions, how his heart sank as time went by and the human wolves began to clese in on him, how at last he made up his mind that death must come, and that he would face it bravely, are things which make the heart throb with pity. The Indians dismounted out of range, formed a three quarter circle about him, and then advanced on foot, or rather wound themselves along the ground. Unfortunately for the poor boy, the ground was broken, and a part of the Indians had cover within easy rifle range. Gay kept up a steady fire with his Winchester, seriously wounding two of them, but his fate was soon sealed. He was hit in three places almost a

once, and there were no further reports from his rifle. A single report was heard in an interval of firing, but it came from his revolver, and when a rush was made he was found dead, with the wespon tightly clutched in his hand. The red demons had shot him in the right foot, in the left shoulder, and in the left side, the latter wound being a mortal one. The boy realized this; but knowing that torture would be added to the wounds to acrease his dying agonies, he put a bullet into his brain. These facts came from the lips of one who helped encircle the boy, and he add-

ed, with great relish, others still more

horrible. The infuriated Indians pulled

off the scalp lock, cut off hands and feet,

and so mutilated the face that it could

not be recognized. The wolves and the

buzzards were more merciful than the

savages. They spared the remains, which

were found and buried the next day.-

Aew York Sun. HERR THEO. MARTIN had just played one of is most beautiful solos for a little company assembled at the Schubert Musical Institu the other night, when somebody whispered to a lady present, saying: "His violin is about 250 years old." "My gracious!" replied the lady, " 250 years! Well, if I could get such music out of an old thing like that, I'd have a new one if I had to steal it!"

GRANDMA's hearing is not as good as it was her early days. At the supper table the oprisonment of Jachne was the topic of conersation, and she asked what work the ex-Alderman was doing in the State prison. "He's starching shirts," was the reply. Grandma church! I should not think he was fitted for

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"I am going to the seaside," said the milkman. blithe and gay;

" For I leve the ocean breezes, and I leve the hing spray; Yes, I love the gorgeous sunset, love the ca'm, and love the squall— But I think I leve the water, in my business, best

" That's the difference between us," said the

grocer at his side, "Though the ocean breeze is bracing, and I love Though I dearly love the billows, yet I can't for-

And I think my young affection most is centred

George and I.

May 10-George said last night that we must economize, for trade seemed to be paraly sed. It is funny that trade should have waited till we got married and then makes. For three days I have been makshirts that anybody ever saw. They are long and graceful and trimmed with pink embroidery. George put one of them on last night and we had our first barsh

At first he laughed a low, bitter laugh, such as we sometimes hear on the stage when the villain sticks a large red stab knife into a casual acquaintance.

I did not think that my own George such a low, gurgling laugh. For a few moments I yearned for my mother's bosom to moan on, but it was useless to

George sail that anybody with brains to know that the buttons should be on the right hand side, and that three pockets in a night shirt was all moon-

Then he buckled a shawl-strap around himself and pretended to be Sitting Bull, but I would not laugh at him, It was the first time that I had ever refused to laugh at anything George expected me to laugh at. Can he ever forgive? O. can he ever forgive? I threw myself on the bed sight to behold.

I also made a mistake in putting in the sleeves, so that they pointed back into the dim past. George said that he felt all the time as if he had been turned around in a cyclone, and that while he was struggling to peer into the future his arms were striving to lay hold on the dear' dead past.

He can be quite eloquent when he feels like it, and his employer says he is the most brilliant conversationalist they have at the barber shop.
I can now see that if I had put in more

time at home in learning to sew and cook, and less time on my voice, it would have been better for George.

Papa spent a good deal of money teach ing me to go up and down the scale, and how to sing sad pieces with a tremulo in them, but the button-holes that I make, George says, look like the eye of a dead hog. I think parents are apt to make a mistake in the estimate they place on their children. For instance, papa would never sing anything but "Me Poor Nellie Gray," and if mamma could sing anything she did it under an assumed name, for I never heard her. Well, when I began to sing at school and people could discover what tune it was, my parents began to squander money on my alleged no piano, and a faculty for make ing a pie that would lead a man to the

I also know how to elocute some, but that does not help us now. What does a poorman want of a wife who can recite "Curfew shall not ring tonight," and who cannot throw any hope into a low spirited hunk of bread?

I see it all now, oh so plainly, and se does George, I fear. I can understand how he feels exactly. He may be a rich before he amasses a fortune, and all that time I must practice on some one. Poor

Yesterday I bought a little red receipt book of a pleasing young man who called at the door. His eyes were so deep and dark, and his voice so pleading, that I would have nurchesed the book if I had had to borrow the money. The book is a Very useful one, and is bound in the same color as my new dog.

It tells how to make custards, blanc manges and floating island. It also tells you in the back part how to cure heaves, glanders and botts. I can hardly wait till George gets the botts so that I can bring out my little red volume and win him back to joy and life again. It also gives away other information. Any one with this book in the house can go to work and take a person right through a long siege of croup or yellow fever without a doctor, and there is a whole lot of law in it, so that George won't have to have a lawyer or a doctor, and we can save a great deal that way. Why will people fritter away their money on doctors and lawyers when they can get one of these books so cheap?

Yesterday our landlady gave me a slip seems possible that some day it will be a I can fancy George now, as he will look place on the back of his head and lifting and surging on that oleander till he is black in the face and his eyes start from their sockets. Will it not be a joyful

In fancy I stand at the head of the cellar stairs and make suggestions about where to set it, while George rests one edge of it on his person and moans.

With a good oleander in our home, quite a little property. If George will only put the same amount of zeal and istry into our home life, and try to conomize, we will some day be very

store this morning and tomorrow I will make couple of pies. George is passion-ately fond of rhubarb pies.

happiness if wives would study their and, having nothing else he could throw husband's wants, and supply them, I off, he redoubled his speed, but the brute think. BILL NYE.

Editor M'Cullagh.

"Seeing that despatch in the papers about J. B. McCullagh, of the Globe Demecrat, having been hurt by the falling of the reporters' stand at St. Louis," remarked an old-time St. Louis reporter, "reminds me that of all the strange and queer newspaper men in the country he is one of the strangest and queerest. He sits at his deak twelve hours a day—from noon to midnight; he rarely talks except to give an order, and outside the associate editor, Captain King, the night editor and get paraly sed. But we must do all we city editor, there are few to whom he ever can, George says, to save our money. I speaks inside the office. There are editoram trying every way to save what he ial writers on his paper whom he will not address once in six months, and I know ing my husband a pair of the cutest night | more than one who has left him on that account. He is getting better than he used to be; formerly if a reporter got scooped his name was Dennis. I remember once, for I was on the paper at the I asked. time, when nothing went right in the city department. The G.-D. was getting left every day on local news, and it was evident that the city editor didn't know his business. One morning McCullagh came down to the office and fired the entire city would ever curdle my young blood with outfit, from the city editor down to the lowest reporter. He's a peculiar man in many ways. Every day the reporters mark their work, so that he knows exactly what they are doing. When a reporter does a good piece of work he calls him snough to soil a silk handkerchief ought, into his office and gives him a check for \$50 or so. When Tom Gallagher, the billiardist, was sporting editor on the Globe-Democrat he solved a mystery which had puzzled the detectives for several weeks. A young girl named Mary Churchill, daughter of a prominent coal dealer disappeared, and nobody knew where she went. Tom happened to discover her hiding place, got a scoop on the other papers, and McCullagh gave him \$100 and a suit of clothes. I can't vouch for and wept till the pillow shams were a the clothes, though, for I have known Tom for a good many years, and it seems to me he always wore the same suit. Mc Cullagh doesn't want his men to speak to him on the street, and it's said that years ago when a reporter was guilty of thisand such reporters were usually green-

> "McCullagh is one of the best paradoesn't do much in the way of writing now. It is said that before Colonel John Cockerill, now managing editor of the New York World, went to St. Louis to go excuse each other's imperfections. on the Post Dispatch, McCullagh had every thing his own way. When Cockerill came he found an opponent worthy of his steel and things were lively there How does it compare with your mother's?" for awhile. Cockerill has a pen like the sting of a hornet, and so has McCullagh and after digging away at each other awhile they let up. When Cockerill shot Colonel Slayback in the the Post-Despatch office McCullagh stuck up for him and went on his bond. I think, though I am not sure. Anyhow they are very good friends-as good friends as anybody can be with McCullagh, for he has no inti-

mates and does not care for friendships

he was fired bodily and without delay.

"There's another thing about him. He doesn't like editorial matter in his paper. If he had his own way I believe he would have even less than the Cincinnati En- saying to a young girl just a year or two voice. I always knew I couldn't sing; agood nose for that—and he'll pay anybut here I am with a trunk full of sheet
a good nose for that—and he'll pay anynother," or "You don't manage as well
poyerity and all needed deception; of looking thing to get it. He considers editorials waste of space-just so much room which could be given to news. Anything that isn't news doesn't interest him. He reads incessantly, but his reading is confined altogether to the newspapers. He has never married, and I don't think the idea of matrimony ever entered his head. Taken altogether, he is one of the finest newspaper man in the country, and there are many who think that, all in all, he is the best general newspaper man in the mansome day, if he don't die of dyspepsia United States. Never sparing of himself, he will not spare others, and those who work under him can rely upon it that they will have plenty to do.

He Brought the Bear.

You know that I went up in Northern Michigan last fall on a hunting trip with three or four friends. Well, I can tell you of a comical little incident which occurred to our old negro cook. Jim. We had killed numerous beavers, por

cupine, partridges, and pheasants, and a few deer, but we had been grievously disappointed in getting no bears. We followed up every bear track we could find, we set traps, and we employed an Indian hunter to aid us, but no bears were to be found, although it was said that there were many in the neighborhood. Re turning one afternoon after an unsuccess ful hunt, dispirited and out of humor, i was no wonder that when Jim, the cook, who was somewhat of a privileged character, commenced to poke fun at us and deride us on the bear subject one of the fellows became enraged and said: "Jim, you black devil, get out of the camp, and if after your bragging you don't bring a bear back with you before dark I'll give of oleander, and I have planted it in a you a sound thrashing." "Sartinly I cate little pitcher in the window, where will," replied Jim, gayly. He obeyed, it is slowly growing as I write. It hardly and failing to obtain the loan of a gun from any one of the party he started out, large tree with little yellow knobs on it. having no idea in the world as to where he was going. Having wandered away 10 or 15 years from now, with a bald mile or so from the camp he lay down under a tree and went to sleep. It was dusk when he awoke, and the first thing that met his frightened gaze was an im mense black bear resting on his haunches about twenty five yards away, and watch ing his victim complacently. The be wildered and thoroughly alarmed negro jumped to his feet and started for the

then, and profiting by the bear's momen-tary halt to examine and snuff it. Finally, to Jim's great delight, he saw the There would be far less connubial un- lights of the camp but a few rods away, gained rapidly and was but a few feet bekind. A series of blood-curdling whoops brought the fellows from the tent, and as they reached the door in came Jim with a big black bear at his heels. "Gemmen, gasped he, "befo' de Lawd, I's brough back dat b'ar I promised you."- Washington Post.

A Tramp's Reason.

"You are the third man that I have fed at the door to-day, and probably a hun dred during the year. Why is it that strong, healthy looking men who have the world of works to choose from are obliged to beg for food, and woman who are restricted in their occupations are never seen traveling through the country moneyless?" I asked as I handed him his rations.

"That's easy," said he; "woman marry and have somebody to take care of them.' "Who takes care of them when their husbands adopt the profession to tramp?"

"When they have no other way and

are sick, they go to the poorhouse." "But the number of men in almshouses is generally three or four times greater than that of women, and the same is true of jails and prisons."

"Well," said he in a bold manner woman have but few wants compared with men. "What are they?" I asked. "Food

and clothing are the greatest wants of both. "The fact of it is," said he, "women don't chew, nor smoke, nor drink, and these things amount to more than the lit-

tle it takes to eat and wear." As "an honest confession is good for the soul," the stalwart fellow must have felt better after such an acknowledgement, and I too after advising him to give up those luxuries, go to work and beware of ever troubling me again. He gave a critical, parting look at the house, as if he intended to fix it in his mind and avoid it in future .- Patron.

Reminded.

That was a witty gentleman who accounted for the difference between his grav hair and black whiskers by saying that the hair was "twenty years older." There was both wit and good sense in graphers in the United States, but he the young wife who reminded her husband that she was not quite as old as his mother. The hint is a good one to young married people, who too often forget to " How do you like my cooking?" said a

young wife to her husband. "Come, now, give me your honest opinion of it. "If you want my honest opinion, I will say your cooking is very fair, but it is

not quite equal to mother's." "I did not expect it would be equal to your mother's, but I wish you to remember that your mother had many years' experience before you was capable of

forming a judgment of her cooking," "I declare, you are right! I never would have thought of that. The point is a good one, and is entirely overlooked by young married men."

by young wives. The idea of any man sideration that mother has had an experience of forty or fifty years! Suppose the young wife should turn round and retort, You're not half as skillful a workman as my father!"

Which First?

Court etiquette and ceremony are, ac cording to republican ideas, often carried to extremes. That the victims realize it and are ready occasionally to make a jest of it is well illustrated by an incident in the life of Marie Antoinette. With a number of her court ladies, she was one day taking her "constitutional," as the English would say. Some of the ladies who were with her were in open carriages, but the queen rode a donkey. Donkeys were also used by other ladies who accompanied her. Suddenly the cavalcade was stopped. The donkey on which the queen was riding, concluded he would like to roll on the green turf, and heedless of the fact that he bore s queen on his back, threw his royal rider. She was unhurt, and remained seated on the ground, laughing immoderately. Soon, however, she assumed a mock gravity, and, without attempting to rise. commanded that the Grand Mistress of Ceremonies should at once be brought to Nobody could imagine what Her Ma

jesty was about either to say or do; but when the lady thus suddenly summoned to her presence, stood, in no good temper and with dignified aspect before her, she looked up and said:

"Madam, I have sent for you to inform me as to the etiquette to be observed when a Queen of France and her donkey have both fallen-which of them is to get up first?"

The Fine Art of Fasting.

The Russian peasant is said to be im provident, and it must be confessed that he is sometimes tempted to prefer a glass of vodks to the welfare of his grandchildren, or even to his own. But, however oblivious he may be to the weal of future generations he never forgets the coming Lent. One is scarcely past before he begins to make preparations for the next, and throughout the year his forethought never wearies. From spring to camp, and the beast followed. It was a autumn his children rage the wood in race for life, and Jim's only chance was search of fungi, which are carefully dried feel that we may gradually accumulate in his legs, for he had not the vestige of and stored away for the great fasts, when a weapon with him. After half a mile by no means unpalatable soups are made had been traversed he looked back and of them instead of meat. He knows that saw that the beast was gaining on him many of these free gifts of nature which rapidly. He threw off his cap, and, the proud Briton kicks aside as nasty comfortable.

All we need now is a home and some day secured the distance of t

any way with which he is acquainted is set apart for the purpose. Large jars of honey are stored away. Such apples as can be kept are selected, but their number is small, as the room at his disposal, which is absolutely protected from frost, is limited; others are cut into slices and dried, either in the sun or by artificial heat; the rest are treated in a manner peculiarly his own. They are packed in casks and a mixture of hot water and rye meal is made and allowed to ferment, after which it is poured over them. When kept in this way for months the fruit loses all its sweetness and becomes semi-transparent. In this State it is considered a welcome addition to a frugal meal, and when it is not Lent Russians of other classes frequently eat " wet apples " with roast meat, though they are rarely placed before foreigners.—Saturday Review.

VARIETIES.

CHILDHOOD IN BOSTON.—An amusing incident that occurred two or three years since may be set down as illustrating the lofty am bition of the genuine Boston infant and her superior fondness for intellect rather than beauty. A little girl of ten rang the door-bell of a neighbor's house, and of the servant who came to the door inquired for the widow lady

living there.
"Mrs. B—— is not home," the maid answered. "Will you leave any word?" "Yes," the little miss answered, "I am Mary Pease, and you may tell Mrs. B. that it isn't true what the girls say about my being in love with Tommy. I wouldn't be in love with such a little fellow anyway—only eight years old; and I don't think he's a bit good-look-

ing."
The maid regarded her with much astonish ment during this concise address, and then her pride in the family which she served being son ewhat touched, she bridled up to reply: "Oh, you don't; well, you're not so goodlooking yourself, miss, with your freckles and

cour red hair " The child regarded her with perfect gravity, and answered in tones of complete and dispassionate self-possession:
"I know I'm not, but my mother says I

may be clever some day, and that is better." RAINY.-Many amusing stories are told of the sayings and doings of the astonished back-

woodsmen when the first lines of railroad began operations in America. When the first Maine railroad was built the conductor, Mr. Pitman, eft Waterville on the morning train. It was raining hard. When he arrived at North Belgrade, a flag

station, not seeing any flag, he ran by the station. As the train passed the red flag was hurriedly run out. Mr. Pitman stopped his train and, backing

up to the station, called out to the agent: Why didn't you put up the flag sooner?" "Why," was the reply, "be you a-goin' to run trains in rainy weather?" "Of course."

"I didn't reckon so."

HAD BREAD IN THE OVEN .- There is a man residing in Rondout who is very particular about the daily observance of family worship. His wife is a thoroughly good woman, but her religion is of a practical nature. She thinks here is a time for everything—family worship included-but that time, to her way of thinking, is not when a savory breakfast is all ready to be placed on the table. One morning lately when her husband's prayer was longer drawn out than usual, a suspicious smell of overdone biscuits was wafted slowly but surely toward her olfactory organs. She wriggled and twisted, and thought of her biscuits, and at last, when the husband started off afresh on a new tack, to which there seemed no end, she startl-And, unfortunately, it isn't thought of ed the good man by saying: "Lord! John. cut it short, I've bread in the oven."

> THESE are a few things that a woman jourout for funnel shaped clouds; of stealing away down cellar, and being openly derided by a man without nerves; of riding in the cars beside the cheeky woman; of seeing babies born to people who don't know how to bring them up; of a world where charity blossoms like a century plant, once in a hundred years; of having to wear new shoes, and wishing she were dead on account thereof; of dry-goods clerks who know not the meaning of truth, and, unlike Nathaniel, are full of gulle; of the haughty saleswoman and her patrician airs, and of winding her Waterbury watch.

AN ENGLISH REPORTER'S METHOD .- An English reporter who claimed to be particularly good at taking speeches got a situation recently on a Boston journal. Soon afterwards ne was sent to take Dr. Phillips Brooks in one of his lectures. In the course of his remarks the speaker had occasion to quote some well known verses of Moore's. This is the way the passage appeared in the paper next day. "The reverend gen leman announced it as his opinion that the world is in the nature of a leeting show, given for the delusion of man; and proceeded to remark further that the smiles of joy, as well as the tears of woe, shine deceitfully in one case and flow deceitfully in the other. There is, he said, nothing true but

LITTLE EFFIE, three years old, went to a strange city with her mamma, to visit uncle, and the next morning was occupied in flatten-ing her nose against the winlow pane and sat. isfying her childish curiosity by gazing at the anusual scene. "Oh, Auntie! Do see this awful homely

"Hush, child. That is Mr. Lord, the Mayor.

You must not talk that way. He is a very ice man." "Mister Lord?" and the little nose presses closer against the glass, while Effle watches him clear out of sight. "My!" with a toss of her little head. "I know he never made

THAT was a clever thing which a New York society woman said the other day concerning the Mortimer-Chapman wedding. "Yes," she remarked, suavely, "the bridesmaids' gowns re very pretty, but it seems to me they might have worn tailor-made suits, if only out of

compliment to the groom's father." This aw

ful reflection upon the business of one of the

nost howling, austere and top-lofty swells in

New York has been received with acclamations

of delirious joy by the very large contingent of New Yorkers whom Mr. Mortimer has snubbed at various periods of his haughty IT IS A WISE CHILD, ETC. - Speaking of nen who leave their homes early in the moraing, get back after dark and never see their children, a Boston paper tells this story: A man of that sort was hurrying away one morning when he found that his little boy had got up before him and was playing on the sidewalk. He told the child to go in. Child

I bought some rhubarb at the drug outer clothing, piece by piece, new and a part of such as can be preserved in said: "What's the matter?" "Man hit me," blubbered the youngster. "What man?"
"That man that stays here Sundays."

Chaff.

The fisheries question—Is there anything left in the pocket flask?

In the hands of lovely woman the cowhide s mightier than the slipper. "No man is more severely punished than he wto is subject to the whip of his own re-

Philadelphia has a colored "Mikado" com-pany. This shows what Philadelphia can stand and still live.

Of all the labor agitations, the most severe is that observed in the tramp when some one asks him to work.

It can be truthfully said of kerosene and natural gas that they have done much to ele-vate the position of the cook.

A Frenchman, intending to compliment a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said: 'She is one mutton as is small."

A little girl who was much petted said: "I like sitting on a gentleman's knees better than on ladies; don't you, mamma?"

It is said there are more lies told in the sen-tence, "I am glad to see you." than in any other six words in the English language. A New York manufacturer is at work on a summer soap that will enable mammas to get their daughters off their hands this season.

He (at the horticultural show)—"This is a tobacco plant, my dear." She—"Indeed! how very interesting! But I don't see any cigars on it." Boston is said to have been so named be-cause the Pilgrim fathers and grandfathers foresaw that it would become the boss-town of

It is not now the proper caper to say you have been "jilted" when a lady presents you with the mitten. Call it a boycott and be up with the times.

At the end of the honeymoon young married people in Chicago are always "two souls with but a single thought "—that of securing a divorce as soon as possible.

An original way of answering two questions at a time: "Here, Biddy, my darling, what's the time of night and where's the pertaty pudding?" "It's eight, sir."

An Iowa girl who ran away from home was arrested while disguised as an old woman. Girl-like she gave herself away by giggling when she saw a man's hat blow off. Smoker—Look here, leaac, this clgar I just bought of you won't draw. Isaac—Von't draw? Vell, do you subbose I'se givin' avay sugtion bumps mit dem five cent Victorias?

"My dear," he said, "what is the difference between ingenious and ingenuous?" "The difference between u and i, my love," she re-plied, and he scratched his head for a dia-

Minister Cox has sent a genuine mummy in a fine state of preservation to the National Museum at Washington. It has all the quali-reations for membership in the Detroit Board of Health.

"Herr Baron, may we ask you to subscribe to our charity concerts!" "No, thank you!" "But your brother is a subscriber." "If I were as deaf as he is I shouldn't mind becomng one, too!" He was practical and had been making love on that basis. She was a little that way her-self. "Can you cook!" he inquired. "Can you supply everything to be cooked?" she replied. It was a match.

The New Haven Register says: "In article on Yale yesterday, for 'alum water' read 'alma mater." This is as bad as the Iowa editor's erratum: "In poem on our first page, for 'dirty shirt' read 'duty shirk."

"Doctor, how is Banker Jones? I heard that he was very sick." "He has joined the innumerable caravan," said the physician, solemnly. "What! You don't mean to say that Jones has skipped to Canada? Well! Well!"

Boston young lady (visiting in Chicago)—I am very agreeably surprised in Chicago. I had no idea that it was a city of so much refinement and culture. Chicago young lady—Oh, ves; we are making Chicago a very dizzy place for cult.

At one of our flower shows last winter two young talkative ladies were discussing their reasons for their fondness for particular flowers. "Oh, I do love heliotropes," said one, "they are so fragrant—they smell like vanilla ice cream!"

It is all right for a young man intending matrimony to find out whether the young girl can cook; but it is still more important for the girl to find out whether the man is capable, by education and good habits, to provide supplies for the kitchen.

Says the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press: "We find 'alderman' in the dictionary, but not 'boodle,' How is this?" Isn't our esteemed contemporary aware that the presence of the "alderman" is satisfactory reason for the absence of the "boodle?"

"Talkin' bout hosses," said old Col. Kaintuck in the Palmer lobby yesterday, "d'y' know it's a fac', sab, that a hoss can't stan' the smell of alcohol?" "No wonder Kentucky breeds such wonderful racers," put in a bystander. "Why so, sah?" "The animals must be eternally trying to get away from the driver."

That feeling of extreme debility is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was tired all over, but Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life and strength," says a Pawtucket, R. I., lady. Hood's Sarsaparilla is so'd by all druggists. \$1 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

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A Terrible Case of Scrofula Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla "In the winter of 1879 f was attacked with

Scrofula in one of the most aggravating forms. At one time I had no less than thirteen large At one time I had no less than thirteen large abscesses over and around my neck and throat, continually exuding an offensive mass of bloody matter disgusting to behold, and almost intolerable to endure. It is impossible amost intolerable to endure. It is impossible to fully describe my sufferings, as the case was complicated with Chronic Catarrh. After three years of misery, having been treated by three physicians, I was worse than ever. Finally, on the recommendation of W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And now, after having taken twelve bottles, within the last having taken twelve bottles, within the last twelve months, the scrofulous eruptions have entirely ceased, and the abscesses have all disappeared, except the unsightly scars, which are daily becoming 'smaller by degrees, and beautifully less.' I do not know what it may have done for others, but I do know that in my case, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved an effective specific indeed. As an evidence of my gratitude I send these facts unsolicited, and I am ready to verify the authenticity of this cure, by personal correspondence with any one who doubts it." CHARLES A. ROBERTS, East Wilson, N. Y.

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Huntstatement is confirmed by W. J. Huntstatement is confirmed by W. J. Huntstatement.

TRIES, East Wilson, N. Y.

This statement is confirmed by W. J. Huntley, druggist, of Lockport, N. Y., who calls the
cure a great victory for Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Send for book giving statements of many cures.

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BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By ir-Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhosa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood resolvent. pepsia, and it can in all cases of traces in an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleaning and purifying the blood, tones up the diges-tive organs, and relief is obtained at once. DR. John Bull.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of Bull's Sarsararilla gave me more relief than all the others combined.

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your Sarsaparilla to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scraftis Syphilis, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky. T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky. Dr. John Bull.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of Dz. John Bull.'s Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.

M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky., Res. Phys. at Lou, Marine Hosp. DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldestson. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well.

JOHN S. McGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids con.

THE LIFE.

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by

Kidneys flow the waste fluids content in the blood or by taining poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this to the system through the blood, usually matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by, blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

cleanses the operation channels.

Dr. John Bull.—It is my opinion that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the care of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.

B. B. Allen, M. D., Bradford, Ry. DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used Bull's Sarsapa-RILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general de-bility. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly, THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

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I per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5.

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Holding any fraction of a dollar; coins can't less out; its any envelope. Wanted in every house Send 10c for sample dozen post-paid. C. H. LEONARD, 39 Miami Ave., Detroit, Mich

NOW when business is dull and prices are low is the time to BUY YOUR outlit for the the time to BUY YOUR hall shooting. Great barrains. Send for new FREE cata. GUNS logue of Watches Rides Sportist Goods and GUNS W. Cladin & Co., 54-56 Dunne St. New York

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortrage made by Grover E. Secor and Kittle S. Secor his wife to Joshus Axtell, dated the fifth day of F-bruary, A. D. 1885, and re-orded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 13th day of March, 1885, in liber 194 of Mortgages, on page 181, by the non-payment of interest due thereon, and more than sixty days having elapsed since such default, and said mortgage providing that if default be made in the payment of interest for the space of sixty days, then the whole moneys secured by said mortgage should, at the option of said Joseus Axtell, become and be due and payable immediately thereafter, I have elected and de-hereby elect to treat the whole amount of said mortgage principal and interest as now due and payable, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice for said principal and interest the sum of eight hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-five cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; now, therefore, by virtue of the power of saie contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the seventeenth day of July, 1886, at twelve o'clock noon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the west front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in said County of Wayne (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage and the factors of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage and the laterest thereon and the costs and exp Bot vial. of y mas are restricted to necessful price—Basparoy Beddes 6., 109 Fullos St. 5. 1.

Diffusios—Basparoy Beddes 6., 109 Fullos St. 6.

Diffusios—Basparoy Beddes 6.

Diffusios—Basparoy B and west by the east into or a one acre for both to Teitz-ion the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Simms Avenue in said Village of Wayne. Also lot commencing at the center of the Chicago Road in O'Connor's Addition aforesaid, thence north along the center of Fifth street to the intersection with Simms avenue, thence east on a line parallel with the center of said Simms avenue far enough to take in an acre, thence south to the said Chicago Road or Michigan Avenue on a line parallel with said Fifth street, thence west along the center of the said Michigan avenue to the piace of beginning. This is the Teitzel lot: Also all the east half of the southeast quarter of section 28, town two, south of range nine, east, except those parts lying sou. h of the Chicago Road, and except also O'Connor's addition to the Village of Wayne, and except also the following described piece, viz: Beginning in the center of highway on the northwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of yearter of section 28, aforesaid, running east four rods, thence south parallel with west line of said east half of southwest quarter 30 rods, thence west four rods, thence north 30 rods to the piace of beginning. Also lot 164 and east part of lot 163 in the village of Wayne, according to the piace of beginning. Also lot 164 and east part of lot 163 in the village of Wayne, according to the piace of beginning. Also lot 164 and east part of lot 163 in the village of Wayne, according to the piace of beginning. Also lot 164 and east part of lot plate of a said Village, recorded in Wayne County Register's office in liber 14, page 588, subject to a lift interest as dower heretofore set spart to the widow of said Joresmish O'Conner in the following described portion of said lots 163 and 164, vis: Bounded on the north by the Chicago road or Michigan Avenue, on the cast by Hastings street, on the west by the Monroe road or street and on the south by a line commencing at a point on the east side of said will said or said street, thence on a line BANDS F. MOORE, Assignee of said Mortgage, Attorney for Assignee. Dated, Detroit, May 1st, A. D. 1866.

Dated, Detroit, May 1st, A. D. 1886.

O. 24543.—State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. Howard. Wiest vs. Charles H. Borgman. In attachment. Notice is hereby given that on the Frinday of March 1896, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne at the suit of Howard Wiest, above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Charles H. Borgman, the above named defendant, for the sum of one husdred twenty and 19-100 collars, which said wast was returnable on the 10 day of April, 1886.

JAMES J. A. TRINSON,
Plantiff's Atterney.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1886.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1898.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1898.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1898.

Morrosaving and reserving to the owners or occupants of the buildings now erected and being on said lots and 184, to whom the use of the stairs or stair way in said premises leading from said Monrose street or road to the upper floors or stories of said building may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of traffic or communication with said upper floors or stories, a perpetual right to the use of said stairs or stairway as now constructed, the same to be maintained and repaired at the joint expense of such owners or occupants and to be maintained and orninned for their joint and several use and benefit. Said dower interest set off and described above is subject to the homestead right of said Catherine O'Connor, will alm it is always a now constructed. Por information apply to the undersigned, or to his attorneys, alkinson & Altimson, corner State and Rowland streets, Detroit.

Above sale is adjourned to June 25, 1898, commencing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM P. RATIGAN,
Administrator contact of Joremian O'Connor deceased, 71 Sherman St., Detroit.

Above sale is adjourned to August 2d, 1898, commencing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM P. RATIGAN,
Administrator.

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WILLIAM P. RATIGAN,
Administrator.

POT INTERCACE SALEE,—Default having been detected by Charles Flowers and Mary March, A. D. 1898, and excented by Charles Flowers and Mary March, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the clity of Berbeit, and there is now claim

S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee

WANTED An active man or woman in Salary \$75 per Month and Expenses. Canvassing outfit and Particulars Fars.
STANDARD SILVER-WARE Co., Boston, Mass.

START the New Year by sending \$175 for a Subscription to the YOUTH'S COMPANION.
Two millions of readers every week. The Companion aims to be a favorite in every family. Specimen copies free. Mention this paper. Address PERRY MASON & CO., Roston, Mass.

THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Ad W. AVERA SON, our authorized agr

(Continued from first page) culio on the plum?" A. C. Glidden said jarring was the one known and practiced

H. G. Buck said he had syringed the tree with London purple in solution: with him this was effectual.

James Gardner said he had syringed his trees with Paris green in water, and found

A. S. Dyckman had examined Mr. Stearns' plum orchard near South Haven, found the plums all sound and trees bearing heavily. Mr. Stearns used the following: One bushel of lime slacked with one pail of water; stir in one pint of carbolic acid; dust on the trees while the

"How can we destroy the Cut-worm?" President Phillips said he practiced sowing buckwheat in June and plowing under when in full bloom. Others had tried it and it had always been effectual.

"How shall we prevent rust in Raspberries?"

Mr. Sever said pull up the first and every cane that indicated rust, and burn

"Which are the three best Grapes?" Niagara for white, Brighton for red, Worden and Concord for black. These varicties were named by several growers

"Is it safe to plant peach trees in the been taken out?"

had found no bad effects from it.

Western Michigan are in favor of using a full sized barrel, a full bushel, a full quart, and a full peck basket when shipping fruit to market. G. H. LAFLEUR, Sec'y.

G:owing the Turnip for Seed.

The roots selected for seed should be set out as early in spring as the soil is fit to work. The soil should be in a fair state of fertility, but not very rich. Mark out light furrows three feet apart, in which set the roots about fifteen inches apart, inserting the tap-root into the soil by the help of a dibble. Draw in the soil so as to cover the roots, leaving the sprouts above the ground.

After the plants commence growth, the soil should be cultivated, removing weeds in the rows with the hoe, and when they mmence to blossom, ridge up the rows, by means of a shovel plow, drawing the earth about the plants with the hoe to support them during storms. When many of the pods become dry, the crop may be cut with shears or sickles. The after treat. ment is the same as that described for cabbage seed .- Brill.

A Hint to Young Husbands. Love and appreciation are to a woman

what dew and sunshine are to a flower. They refresh and brighten her whole life. They make her strong-hearted and keensighted in everything affecting the welfare of her home. They enable her to cheer her husband when the cares of life press heavily upon him, and to be a very providence to her children. To know that her husband loves her, and is proud of her, and believes in her; that even her faults are looked upon with tenderness that her face, to one, at least, is the fair est face in all the world; that the heart which to her is the greatest and noblest holds her sacred in its inmost recesses above all women, gives her a strength and courage, and sweetness, and vivacity which all the wealth of the world could not bestow. Let a women's life be prewaded with such an influence, and her heart and mind will never grow old, but will blossom and sweeten, and brighten in perpetual youth.

we to pure assessment the there we we to be unable to the total the sized lumps in his neck. Consequently I do not buy him Would there be any danger of the offspring being afficted with goitre in consequence of the sire's in perpetual youth.

badour and Miss Woodford last weekone and a quarter miles for a purse of \$3,-000, Troubadour took the lead at the start gradually increased it, and came under the wire a length and a half in advance in the fast time of 2.08‡, only a second alower than the best previous record for

In a steeple-chase at Washington Park, Chicago, last week, two of the horses, Kansas and Forest, collided, and Forest's fore-leg was broken between the shoulder and knee. The horse fell upon his jockey. George Wethers, and seriously injuring him. Kansas also fell, pitching his jockey over his head. Neither of them, however, were serio asly hurt. Forest had to be shot. As there was another jockey killed in a steeple-chase the previous week it is probable this description of racing will be stopped.

Ar the Washington Park Meeting last week Jim Douglass, aged, by Wildidle, Strong out of Yolong, carrying 120 lbs., ran mile and half a furloug in 1.47; beating all previous records. He was bred in California, is eight years old, stands ment in values. The market har rela estretive built require the past week, with a gradual improvement if Thomas in height, a rich bay with black points, and is a very stout horse. Latist quotations were as followed and landed a winner under the wire four teen times, at San Francisco, St Louis, Chicago, Saratoga, Latonia, Jerome Park, Washington, and Brighton. This was his second start this seazon.

Therms weeks ago an Indiana man taught black of the back does, were excepted he few to become the man, never goes to church, is careless at his market, eight to the back does, were excepted his few on the man, never goes to church, is careless at his market, gate burn in his back does, over excepted his few on the man, never goes to church, is careless at his market, gate burn in his half, goes with a beginning to take as histered in politics.

M. DERFERT, of Oulario, prospures the Grand Sullan, one of the new Resistance publics where the course by the President of the St. Louis & Apples.—Recipts libert, and market quiet.

The prospective of the Course of the Co out of Yolone, carrying 122 lbs., ran a mile and half a furlong in 1.474, beating

Beterinary Department

Donducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late o Philadelphia, Pa., withor of "The Horse and the Diseases," "Otalie and their Diseases," "Sheep twins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Say," "See Professional advice through the comman of this journal to regular enberthers free, "artist desiring information will be answered by a fee left in ame and address to the after of he Fariers. No question will be answered by again unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given ampell your own interest by making carguit at ministry to be advised to the propagament, the respiration, temperature of the body and legs, condition of the bases, syes or mouth; or any other symptom you any observe. In cases of lameness, note the manur in which the animal picks up the foot, carries he leg forward, or backword, sweating sensitive to the touch or otherwise, agit or hard. These symptoms, when yroperly given, assiste us to easie the disease, seed of lameness in obscure uses, with some degree of certainty. The symptoms should be accurately described, how ong standing, logother with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted a. Private address, 501 First Street, Detroit.

Ringbone in a Mare.

erinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

We have a brown mare nine years old so lame in her right front foot she can hardly walk and when standing avoids resting her weight on that leg as much as possible. About two years ago she com-nenced to get a little lame. We took her to a veterinary surgeon who pro-nounced it a lameness caused by the sore-ness of the tendons in the ankle, he blis same place where one having yellows has tered her leg and advised absolute rest for

Several persons present had tried it, and ad found no bad effects from it.

The following was unanimously passed:

Resolved. That the fruit-growers of Western Michigan are in favor of using a ull sized barrel, a full bushel, a full quart, and the personal walk; a veterinary surgeon was cancer to gee her and he pronounced it ringbone and he blistered her for it, which made her leg very sore but did not draw out the lameness. Would a colt from her be likely to have the same disease if she has ringbone, and can she be cured or helped?

> Answer.-The diagonsis of your first veterinary surgeon may have been correct at the time of examination. A horse may be lame from injury of the joint named a long time before there is any indication of bony enlargement known as ringbone. This disease may have been the result of remote injury. The time of union of the bones (anchylosis) depends much upon the age of the animal. Causes, sprains, fracture of the bones, mechanical injury, hereditary taint, etc. In the acute form, the deposit of osseoos or bony material is rapid, and perfect union of the diseased bones soon take place. In the subacute or chronic form it is slow to develop. The removal of the lameness depends upon the destruction of all motion between the diseased bones by perfect union (anchylosis). Treatment, counter irrita tion in some form is necessary to haster this condition; the sooner accomplished the smaller the blemish. Blistering fireing, punching, stoning, etc., are resorted to by the veterinary profession The animal is not fit for breeding pur

Goitre in Sheep.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Fermer.

A friend of mine has a very likely Lin-colnshire ram that I used last fall, with a coinshire ram that I used last fall, with a flock of high grade Merino ewes. As a result I have a flock of very nice half blood lambs, healthy and all right. Lambs dropped in March. Some others used him later in the season, many of their lambs had lumps in their necks. As a result they lost many of them. These were dropped in April and May, the later ones seeming to snow it most. I went to purchase said ram the other day, and discovered that he had moderate having it, and is there any remedy for it In a special match race between Trou-adour and Miss Woodford last week-be and a quarter miles for a purse of \$3.

> Answer.-Bronchocele or goitre in sheep and lambs is due to injury, hereditary transmission, and occasionally it occurs among lambs without any appar ent cause as an endemic disease. As a rule the disease is incurable. Occasionally it will yield to the application of tinc ture of iodine. "Sneep Husbandry," by H. S. Randall, is published by C. M. Saxton, New York, Price, \$1.50.

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DEPROYP. July 6, 1896. Flour.-Values entirely unchanged, and the market rules quiet and steady. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

١	Michigan white wheat, stone process	33	50	04	-
1	Michigan white wheat, poller process	4	00	@4	2
	Michigan white wheat, patents	4	50	204	2
1	Minnesotas, bakers	4	00	04	8
d	Minnesotas, patents.	5	00	0.5	5
1	Low grade winter wheat	2	85	0.3	5
1	Low grade winter wheat	8	65	@8	8
1	Whent Who market has miled				

barrel; eastern, \$1 05 \$ bbl. Dairy, \$200 25; Ashton, 90c for quarter sack.

Maple Sugar.-Market quiet at 7@8c \$ 3 for this year's make. Maple Syrup.—Dull and unchanged at 75c

4 00 W stand. Cherries, \$8 0004 00 for two-bushe stands. Raspberries quoted at \$4.00@5 00 per stand for black, and \$6@7 50 per stand for red; receipts not equal to the demand. Goosel quoted at \$4 0024 50 per stand, the latter for Downings. Plums, wild goose, \$5 00@6 00 per stand. Pears quoted at 80c@\$1 00 per 1/2 bu, box. Watermelons.-Supply larger, and new quote

Tomatoes.-Market quiet at 50@75c per 1/5 bu.

2 25 per bbl.; inferior lots are selling slow con-siderably below these prices. Old potatoes are 391 ast week. The demand for hogs was in exselling at 50270c \$ bu. from store, Poultry.-Market fairly active, and price

about the same as a week ago. Quotations are 5c \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb for roosters, 7@7\\(\)c for hens and ducks, 9

cured, %@8¼c, green calf, 8c; salted do 9c; lambs and shearlings, 16@50c; sheepskins with wool, 50c @\$1 00; bulls, stags and grubby, ¼ off.

Seeds.—Millet, 90c per bu.; Hungarian, \$1 00; Timothy, \$2 00; Clover, \$6 00; Buckwheat, com

mon, 75c; Silver Hull, \$1 00. Provisions.-Market firm for barreled pork and lard, but unchanged; smoked meats firm and a shade higher, mess beef quiet and slightly lower.

Mess, new	10	00	0	10	25
Family new	11	25	ŏ	11	75
Family clear			0	12	50
Lard in therces, per D		6	40		
Lard in Kegs, per D			0		614
Hams, per D		11	0		11%
Shoulders, per D		6	40		7
Choice becon, per Ib			0		7%
Extra Mess beef, per bbl		00	0		
Tallow, per D		8			81/6

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

-		ment mal	oury of	1000
f	The following were the re	eceipte s	t these	varde
1	The Administration of the Control of		Eheep.	Hoge
r	Albion	. 29	No. 124	No
	Battle Creek	. 26		
	BrittonBelding	. 10	***	6
9	Charlotte	. 27	***	
I	Chelsea Concord	. 28	100	8
2	Chesaning	. 24	126	
Ī	Grand Ledge	. 40	21	
7	Grand Trunk R. R	. 187	163	14
1	Howell	. 20	•••	2
8	IoniaLapeer	. 46	47	
?	Metamora	. 54	***	::
1	Millington	. 28		
8	Milan Mason	. 18	***	6
y	Nashville	. 30		8
	OxfordPortland	. 75	32 87	
	Parma	. 27		8
0	Quimby		• • •	2
	Webberville	. 26	***	2
t	Williamston	. 23	•••	٠.,
	Motel .	***	-	

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 780 head, against 579, last week. The market opened up slow, the demand from st ippers being light. The average quality of the receipts was poor, being largely made up of stockers and half fatted butchers' stock. For butchers' cattle the market was moderately active, but at prices 15@ 25 cents lower than those of last week. Stockers were dull and declined 15@25 cents per hundred from the rates of one week ago The receipts all changed hands, but the market closed weak at

xtra graded steers, weighing 1,300			
to 1,450 lbs	5 00	0 5 5	50
formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs			
950 to 1,100 lbs			
cows, helfers and light steers barse Mixed Butchers' Stock— Light thin cows, helfers, stags	8 60	04 0	00
and bullstockers	2 75	03 2	15
nils	9 95	00 X	2

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 600, against 450 last week. Sheep were in active demand and for the best prices were 10@90 cents higher than

and prices unchanged.

Devine sold Pitzpatrick 58 av 94 lbs at \$3 87%.

Ewitzer & Ackley sold Loosemore 30 av 71 lbs at \$3 90. . \$2 90. Coney sold Fitzpatrick 47 av 86 lbs at \$3 75. Middleton sold Paillips 21 av 83 lbs at \$3 30. Mi.ilken sold Loosemore 32 av 94 lbs at \$3 50. C Roe sold John Robinson 124 av 65 lbs at

\$3 15. McMullen sold John Robinson 70 av 71 lbs a 3 50.
Secrenson sold Phillips 61 av 85 lbs at \$3 60.
Secrenson sold Phillips 61 av 85 lbs at \$3 60.
Payne sold Locsemore 48 av 75 lbs at \$3 80.
Ward sold John Robinson 47 av 80 lbs at \$3 80.
Thompson seld Monahan 34 av 70 lbs at \$3.

cess of the supply, and boyers had to pay an advance of 15@25 cents per hundred over the C Roe sold Switzer & Ackley 52 av 171 lbs a

1b for roosters, 7@71/c for hens and ducks, 9 @10c for turkeys, and 11@12c for spring chicks.

By the pair spring ducks are quoted at 30@60c, and pigeons at 23@30c.

Hides.—Green city, 6c per lb; country, 6@61/c; cured, 8@81/c, green calf, 8c; salted do 9c; lambs and shearlings, 15@50c; sheepsains with wool, 50c @\$100; bulls, stags and grubby, 1/2 off.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100; bulls, 1/2 o

lbs at \$4 45. C Rou sold Sullivan & F 17 av 220 lbs at \$4 40. Frazel sold cullivan & F 20 av 212 lbs at \$4 45. C Roe sold Webb 66 av 203 lbs at \$4 55, and 31 av 145 lbs at \$4 40.

King's Yards. Saturday, July 3, 1886. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with acc cattle on sale. There was a good demand for all classes of cattle, and the receipts were closed out at strong last week's prices.

Glenn sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head of thin butchers' stock sv686 ibs at \$3 15. Culvor sold John Wreford 5 fair butchers' steers av 2010 bs at \$4, and a thin helfer weighing 680 ibs at \$3 85. Lovewell sold Hersch 6 good butchers' steers av 940 ibs at \$4 25. McHugh sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers and cows av 1,132 ibs at \$4 Webb sold dersch 2 fair butchers' steers av 960 lbs at \$3 75.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,042. The lemand for sheep was active and sales were made at full last week's rates.

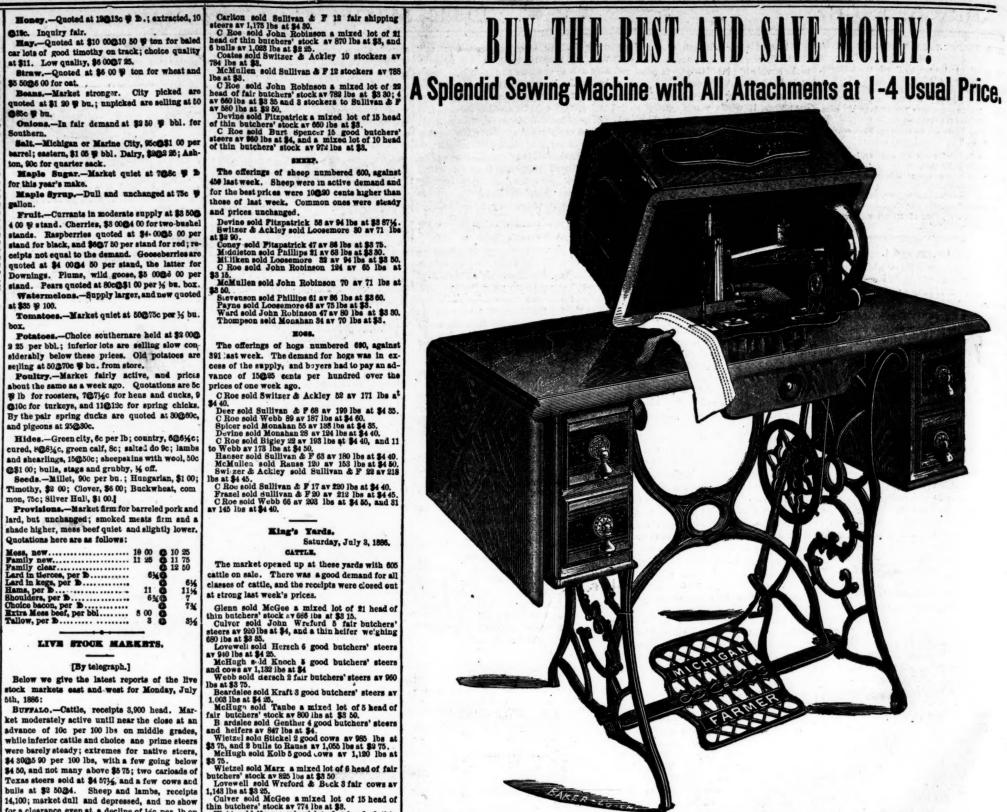
Inferior to medium cows. 1 75@2 70 Poor to cheice bulls. 2 25@3 60 Stockers, \$55 to 880 lbs 2 56@3 60 Feeders, \$75 to 1,150 lbs 3 50@4 40 at full last week's rates.

vance of fully 20 cents per hundred, over the

rates ruling one week ago. Glenn sold Lovely 20 av 181 lbs at \$4 40.
Beach sold Webb 45 av 168 lbs at \$4 40.
Brant sold Lovely 27 av 194 lbs at \$4 40.
Reid sold Rauss 15 av 203 lbs at \$4 50.
Longoor sold Rauss 6 av 173 lbs at \$4 50.
Wietzel sold Rauss 66 av 141 lbs at \$4 35.
Purdy sold Rauss 86 av 141 lbs at \$4 35.
Kalaher sold Rauss 9 av 183 lbs at \$4 40.

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts 9,623, against 10,183 the previous week. The cattle market opened up with 158 loads on sale. There was a good demand from shippers and sales were made at an advance of 10 cents per hundred over the rates of the Monday previous. The best steers sold at \$505 40, and



The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$18 CASH, AND THROW IN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIP. TION TO THE FARMER. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction, We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering of us. A full set of attachments included with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and Money refunded.

Address

GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

cents advance over the rates of Saturday. Prim butchers' steers, \$3 85@4 40, and inferior to PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S choice cows at \$1 75@3 70. Tuesday's market
was rather dull, and on common cattle there was

webb sold Loosemore 30 av 65 lbs at \$2 85.
Estepsold Wreford & Beck 80 av 83 lbs at \$3 50.
Purdy sold Wreford & Beck 180 av 72 lbs at \$3 30.
Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 23 av 77 lbs at \$3 10.
Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck 24 av 90 lbs at \$3 75.
Lovely sold Morey 15 av 60 lbs at \$2 50, and 14 lambs av 50 lbs at \$4 50.
Wietzel sold Wreford & Beck 23 av 81 lbs at \$3 75.
Lovely sold Morey 15 av 60 lbs at \$2 50, and 14 lambs av 50 lbs at \$4 50.
Wietzel sold Wreford & Beck 23 av 81 lbs at \$3.
Shepard sold Morey 15 av 79 lbs. at \$3, and 20 lambs to Loosemore av 66 lbs at at \$5.
Proper sold Purdy 71 av 62 lbs at \$3.

Hogs.

Hogs.

The offerings of hogs numbered 321. The demand for hogs was sharp, and buyers paid an advance of fully 20 cents per hundred, over the vites willing one was lost, closing dull, with poor to prime light sold at a standard to choice heavy, \$4 15 days at an advance of 5 cents, but this decline was fully recovered on Wednesday. The market was active on Thursday at an advance of 5 cents, but the decline was fully recovered on wednesday. The market was active on Thursday at an advance of 5 cents, but the decline was fully recovered on the was lost, closing dull, with poor to prime light sold at \$4 50.

The offerings of hogs numbered 321. The demand for hogs was sharp, and buyers paid an advance of fully 20 cents per hundred, over the vice well as \$4 50.

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The offering hogs numbered 321. The dem

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only is some. ROYAL BARING POWDER Co., 108 Wall Street, Mew York.

Milk Fever in Cows. FARM FOR SALE.

BOVINE PANACEA

The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacea for allidiseases of a febrile character in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses.

PROF. R. JENNINGS' E-vinco Liniment.

The champion Embrocator for Man and Beast Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by PROF. ROBT. JEMNINGS, Veterinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich. Russell's Champion Fence

It recommends itself to your attention by its cheapness and durability. Why it is the best:
It only requ res about half the amcount fitiber and takes up only half the room. Will not blow down any easter than your buil ings. Stock cannot rub or throw it down. No stakes in the ground to decay. It is better than the old-fashloned rail fence. It is far shead of board fence. It is attonger, no posts to decay. Can be built for one-half the cost of building board fence. It is far cheaper than wire fence, with none of its daugers, as wire fencing has ruined more stock in the short time it has been is use than all other fonces. Any ordinary old rail fence contains enough material, with the addition of a couple of stakes to each length and twe-thirds of a pound of wire, to make a tood substantial fence. There is enough material in an eight rail fence to make two soods the stantial fence is make two ones. better locking.

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NOTES BY THE WAY. Clair County-A Visit to Some Shorthorn Herds—A County that is ing Rapid Progress in Stock Breeding

A visit to that portion of St. Clair C which lies along the beautiful river of ame at this season of the year is a mo oyable one, and certainly the editor of ARMER will long remember the one few days ago, in company with Mr. . Phillips, the veteran Sharthorn br Macomb County. Meeting him at R way, on the Grand Trunk railroad, we ed for the town of St. Clair, on the b line of the Canada Southern. Whoever not seen St. Clair in the month of Ju arly in July has yet something to loo ard to. It is so beautifully locate reets well shaded with magnificent its main street, running parallel with river, affords the visitor such beautiful v that it should be visited by every one has not yet realized how very beautiful our Michigan towns are. At the st the genial face of Mr. Charles F. Moore

een in the crowd, and Mr. and Mrs. Ph and the FARMER representative were peeding toward his farm and residence This farm is only a few blocks from nain street of St. Clair, and next to breeding stables of Mr. Mark Hopkins. is nicely rolling, soil of all varieties, f strong clay to a sandy loam, and even sandy ridges. It consists of about 180 lying on both sides of the road, and is adapted to stock-raising. Mr. Moore is ing another magnificent barn to his al fine farm buildings, a proceeding ren necessary by the rapid increase of his of Shorthorns. The stables as arrange the cattle will meet the approval of pra nen. They are roomy, well lighted ventilated, and the arrangements for fe and caring for the stock excellent. The lows for lighting are provided with b which allows them to be darkened the flies are bad without interfering the ventilation. In the stables we four calves and the bulls, which are turne after the air cools off in the after The cows and heifers were all in the tures, and were looking in prime confor breeding stock. The herd at pi consists of 24 head of females, divided

follows: Kirklevingtons, 3; Barringto Tea Roses, 15; Victorias, 3; Oxford quishes, 2. Besides these are the bull evington of Erie 44182, and three Kin ingtons, which are owned in company Mr. John P. Sanborn, of Port Huron. Moore has also the young bulls 4th an Tea Rose Dukes, and a red calf out of the Oxford Vanquish purchased at the McPherson The Barrington cow, Countess of Bar ton 10th, is the one purchased at the A sale at Dexter Park last fall, and she is ing fine. She is in calf to Mr. Attrill' Grand Duke of Ridgewood 69965. Thi was bred by the Duke of Devonshire imported by Mr. Attrill. She was sir Duke of Gloster 7th (39735), her dam

Countess of Barrington 8th by Duke of gunter 2d (26022). This cow is a pr any breeder, and should lay the found of a family of Barringtons in this which will be second to none in breedi The Kirklevington, a family to which Moore is very partial, is represented by head, namely, Kirklevington Duchess by imp. Kirklevington Duke (41768), inp. Kirklevington Duchess 5th, by 2d of Rowley (28441); Kirklevington Du 17th by Duke of Hillsdale 43429, o

Kirklevington Duchess 8th by Kirklevi Duke (41768); and Kirklevington Du 19th, also by Duke of Hillsdale 43429, imp. Kirklevington Duchess 10th by